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28 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

JOURNAL ON U.S. ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

HK120853 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 13 Jul 85 pp 1-7

[Article by Huang Suan [7806 4790 1658] and Li Changjiu [2621 7022 0036]:
"The U.S. Economic Recovery and Foreign Policy"]

[Text] /Since the second half of the 1970's, some changes which are favorable to the United States have taken place in the balance of international economic forces. As the United States attempts to make use of these changes to restore its world hegemony, its foreign policies have become more self-confident and threatening. However, because the basis for its relative economic recovery is unstable, the world situation as a whole is not favorable to it, and, therefore, its attempt to restore the hegemony is not realistic./ [slantlines denote boldface]

From the beginning of the 1980's, there has been a remarkable new phenomenon affecting the whole world in the international situation. This refers to the relative economic recovery of the United States and some relevant changes in the posture of its foreign policy. U.S. economic and military strength rapidly swelled during World War II. After the war, relying on this strength, the United States set up its hegemony. But, after the aggressive wars against Korea and Vietnam, the United States gradually went downhill from its summit of strength. After Ronald Reagan entered the White House, with the relative economic recovery, the United States has shown some indications of restoring its hegemony; and after Reagan was reelected U.S. President, these indications have become more obvious. On 31 January this year, while addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, pointed out that "the United States is restoring its military strength and economic vitality, and has regained self-confidence." To a certain extent, his speech reflected this tendency.

I.

The relative economic recovery in the United States is, first of all, reflected in the fact that since the mid-1970's, U.S. economic growth has been fairly fast, and its proportion of the world economy has begun to rise again.

After the war, from the early 1950's to the early 1970's, the U.S. economic growth rate was always lower than that of the Soviet Union, Japan, and most

of the West European countries; and its proportion of the world economy tended to fall. Nevertheless, after this period, the U.S. economic growth rate was not only higher than most of the West European countries but also, in some years, higher than the Soviet Union and Japan. During the period from 1976 to 1980, the average annual economic growth rate of the world was 3.5 percent, and the average annual economic growth rate of the developed countries was 3.4 percent, of which, the Soviet Union was 2.6 percent but the United States was 3.7 percent. (Footnote 1) (U.S. "President's Economic Report," 1985, p 356) In the same period, the average annual industrial growth rate in the world was 4.4 percent, and the average annual growth rate of the developed countries in the West was 4.1 percent, but the average annual growth rate of the United States was 4.6 percent. (Footnote 2) (UN "Statistical Yearbook," 1981) In the early 1980's, the Western countries were again plunged into the worst postwar economic crisis. Beginning from 1983, the economy of the Western countries began to revive. In this economic crisis, the U.S. economy declined by a fairly big margin, but also showed a very strong rebounding capability. In 1982, the most critical year of the crisis, the gross national product of the 24 countries belonging to the OECD fell by 0.3 percent and their industrial production went down by 4.5 percent, while the U.S. gross national product fell by 2.1 percent and its industrial production went down by 8 percent. However, the pace of the U.S. economic recovery has been unequalled since the war. If the two production reductions occurring during the period from 1980 to 1982 are counted as a crisis, the United States has had a total of seven postwar crises. Judged by the economic growth rates of the first eight quarters after these seven crises, the current economic recovery is the most powerful. Calculated on annual rates, the economic recovery rate of the first eight quarters after the 1980-1982 crisis is 6 percent, which is higher than the economic recovery rates after any postwar crises except the crisis of 1949. (Footnote 3) (U.S. "President's Economic Report," p 29) The U.S. economic growth rate for 1984 reached 6.8 percent, being the highest annual economic growth rate since 1951. As a result, although the U.S. economy suffered rather heavy blows struck by economic crises during the 1980-84 period, the average U.S. economic growth rates in these 4 years were still relatively high. The average annual growth rate of countries belonging to the OECD was 2 percent, while the U.S. growth rate was 2.5 percent.

[HK130405] Over the past 10 years, the U.S. position in the world economy has been improved. Calculated on the prices and the exchange rates of U.S. dollars in the year, the U.S. proportion in 1970 in the total domestic output value of the Western developed countries was 46.8 percent, and continued to fall until 1975. It was 34.3 percent in 1980, but was restored to 44.4 percent in 1984. (Footnote 4) (The 1970 figure is from UN "National Income and Expenditure Yearbook," and the 1981, 1980 and 1984 figures are from "Main Economic Indicators" of the OECD, January and March, 1985) Judged by the balance between the U.S. and the world economic growth rates, the U.S. proportion of the world economy during the 1976-80 period already showed some increases. And it is estimated to also have raised slightly during the 1980-84 period. In recent years, the economic strength ratio between the United States and the Soviet Union continues to stay roughly at the level of 3 to 2.

Over the past 10 years, U.S. commodities have procured a larger share of the world market. During the 1978-83 period, the increase in the U.S. shares of the world market as a whole was not big, while the increase in the U.S. share of the world market for developed countries was remarkable. In 1983, the U.S. share of the export market of the countries belonging to the OECD rose from 16.8 percent in 1978 to 17.5 percent. In 1978, the U.S. proportion of the total export volume of manufactured goods of the 11 main Western countries fell from the 17 percent of the early 1970's to 15.1 percent. Beginning from 1979, the proportion gradually increased and reached 18.7 percent in 1981. Later, as a result of the strong position of the U.S. dollar which weakened the competitiveness of U.S. commodities in foreign markets, the proportion of U.S. manufactured goods declined. However, even in 1984, U.S. manufactured goods exports still accounted for 16.7 percent of the total export volume of the manufactured goods of the 11 OECD countries, and continued to surpass the level of 1978. (Footnote 5) (ECONOMIC REVIEW, British National Economic and Social Research Institute, February, 1985, p 98)

In intermediate terms, the rapid U.S. economic growth rate and the tendency for the U.S. share of the world economy to increase are based on the fact that, about the beginning of the 1970's, after the adoption of the floating exchange rate system for the U.S. dollar, U.S. economic policy occupied a positive position which no other developed country could possibly hold, thus being favorable to U.S. economic development. Furthermore, there are also some other favorable factors. Therefore, it is unlikely that there will be major changes in the future.

II.

The relative U.S. economic recovery also shows that in the 1980's, the U.S. dollar has changed from a weak position to a strong one.

In early postwar years, the U.S. dollar was ever a trump card for the United States. Relying on its economic strength, the United States obtained U.S. dollar hegemony. Through the Bretton Woods Conference called in July 1944 and the "Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund" effective in December 1945. The fixed exchange rate system was established, under which the U.S. dollar was linked to gold while other currencies were linked to the U.S. dollar, thus creating for the U.S. dollar the status of an international reserve asset, which was equal to that of gold. Before the end of the 1950's, a "U.S. dollar shortage" prevailed throughout the world. Nevertheless, beginning from the early 1960's, the "dollar shortage" became a "dollar glut," and a dollar crisis with other countries selling U.S. dollars in large quantities and rushing to purchase gold. In August 1971, the United States was impelled to declare the end of the U.S. dollar's convertibility to gold; in December 1971 and February 1973, the U.S. dollar was twice officially depreciated and forced to adopt a floating exchange rate. The currencies of the other main Western countries also successively gave up the fixed exchange rate system against the U.S. dollar, and practiced singular or joint floating exchange rate systems. From then on, the Bretton Woods system centering on the U.S. dollar fell apart. In the late 1970's, the exchange rate for the

U.S. dollar tended to fall, and in 1978 it even slumped. Beginning from 18 December 1971 (the date of the first official depreciation of the U.S. dollar) to the end of 1978, the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the yen fell by 37 percent; to the end of 1979, the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the Deutschemmark went down by 46.5 percent. (Footnote 6) (INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REVIEW, Vol 16, Issue No 1, p 47)

[HK130621] However, since 1980, some notable changes favorable to the United States have taken place. The rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and other main currencies continued to rise. Reportedly, from July 1980 to early February 1985, the rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the 10 main Western currencies rose an average of 73 percent. (Footnote 7) (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 11 February 1985) Up until now, the rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the 10 main currencies have already shot up by over 80 percent. The rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and yen, the Deutschemmark, French franc and the pound sterling have already set the highest records, respectively, in several years, decades, and in history. [sentence as published] The U.S. dollar has, once again, become a currency which people like to purchase and invest in. At present, the capital flowing into the United States to purchase U.S. Government Bonds and Treasury Bills, to be deposited in U.S. banks, to buy real estate, and make direct investments has reached nearly \$100 billion a year. Some U.S. publications have now even described the U.S. dollar as the "superdollar" and "the best currency."

The strong position of the U.S. dollar is enhanced by the following factors:

1. Since entering the 1980's, U.S. interest rates have been fairly high and the inflation rate in this period fell fairly rapidly, therefore, a rather big effective interest rate differential between the United States and other Western countries has developed. The effective U.S. interest rate in 1981-82 was about 4 percent higher than the effective interest rates of the other six main Western countries. Later, it was still about 1 percent higher. (Footnote 8) (U.S. "President's Economic Report," 1985, p 104) Whether purchasing U.S. Government Bonds and Treasury Bills or depositing their capital into U.S. banks, foreign investors can earn more interest income.
2. As the trend toward the recovery of the U.S. economy has become stronger, the investment environment better and the rate of growth of investment profits faster, the United States was more attractive to foreign capitals.
3. The U.S. political position in the West has improved and its domestic political situation is relatively stable.

Also, the tax measures adopted by the U.S. Government to encourage foreigners to invest in the United States have also played a role.

In the next few years, with the tendency of the U.S. economic recovery to weaken or even plunge into crisis again, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar might drop intermittently. Nevertheless, because there would be no major change in the basic factors supporting the U.S. dollar, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar would not fall either continuously or below its actual

value. (According to the estimates of American Data Service Corporation, the U.S. dollar has on average exceeded the package price of other currencies by 40 percent.) In other words, the U.S. dollar would not very likely change from being a strong currency at present to a weak currency as in the 1970's; or basically it can maintain its strong position better than in the 1970's.

After the war, the position of the U.S. dollar has suited the U.S. economic position as a whole, and experienced a winding course of three stages--rise, fall and rise. In the next few years, it seems that the position of the U.S. dollar would not, once again, undergo any drastic changes.

III.

The relative U.S. economic recovery is also shown in that the leading position of the United States in science and technology is being reinforced.

In the first 20 years or more after the war, U.S. superiority in science and technology over the West European countries and Japan gradually declined. Nevertheless, with the beginning of the 1970's, the United States began to strengthen its technical superiority over the West European countries. Although the gap between the United States and Japan in some advanced technologies, such as microelectronics, continues to narrow, the gap between them in some other advanced technologies, such as aviation and space technologies, still continues to expand. Generally speaking, the United States still maintains precedence over Japan in technology. In applied science and technology, the United States continues to take precedence over the Soviet Union.

[HK130640] The United States has a rather long history of developing electronic computers. The first electronic computer was produced in the United States. Microelectronics also first originated from the United States in the 1970's. In developing advanced technologies, the West European countries started late. In recent years, although they did all they could to catch up, the gap between them and the United States in the electronics industry, particularly in some key fields such as designing very large-scale integrated circuits, designing and producing semiconductor equipment, developing and manufacturing software, and others, has not only not narrowed but even widened. In the electronics industry, only Japan can challenge the United States. Taking advantage of the U.S. electronics industry's reduction and readjustment during its 1973-75 crisis, Japan did all it could to expand its own production capacity; and using the opportunity that the production capacity of the U.S. electronics industry could not meet the world's rapidly growing needs for electronic products by the end of the 1970's, it seized some of the U.S. market. However, in the current crisis, the U.S. electronics industry drew a lesson from the previous crisis and did not substantially reduce investment and production capacity, but instead substantially increased its investment after the crisis. As many electronic products of U.S. companies are not as good as those of Japanese companies in quality, function, or price, there has been always an unfavorable balance in the reciprocal trade of electronic products between the United States and Japan, which has increased from \$1.5 billion in 1975 to \$3.96 billion in 1980 and

\$15 billion in 1985. However, according to the statistics issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, this unfavorable balance mainly occurs in the trade of electronic consumer goods and component parts, in particular in the trade of semiconductor products; while in the market for electronic computers and radio communications equipment, the United States still takes precedence over Japan, and in the field of software as well as research work determining the orientation of future development, the United States even holds a safer lead. (Owenster) [ou en si te 2962 1869 2448 3676], author of "Global Competition in the Microelectronics Industry," wrote, "In brief, although the market for semiconductor appliances, in particular in the market for large-scale integrated circuits by mass production, the Japanese companies have already had a larger market share," "However, it seems too early to say that they will occupy the dominant position in the world semiconductor market; and we particularly cannot say so, as far as the two key future world markets of electronic computers and radio communications equipment are concerned. Therefore, it seems somewhat necessary to explode the widespread myth of the 'Japanese challenge,' or, more precisely downgrade it to an appropriate level." (Footnote 9) ((D. Owenster), "Global Competition in the Microelectronics Industry," 1983 Frankfurt English Edition, p 107) At present, the United States is actively seizing superiority in manufacturing fifth-generation electronic computers. The U.S. Department of Defense has formulated a magnificent plan envisaging success in manufacturing fifth-generation electronic computers with artificial intelligence before 1987, so as to strengthen the U.S. preponderance in the field of microelectronics.

At present, the United States continues to maintain and extend its superiority in biology. The United States has a very long history in developing biology. In 1951, Barbara McClintock, a botanist of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, U.S.A., discovered the "jumping gene," demonstrating that genes can move from one spot of a chromosome to another. When she announced her discovery, she was considered "crazy." However, in 1983 when she was 81 years old, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology-medicine. In the same year, Leif (Blingster) [bu lin si te 1580 2651 2448 3676], a genetics professor at the College of Veterinary Medicine of Pennsylvania University, injected many replicas of the somatostatin genes of big mice cultivated by Dr Richard Palmiter of Washington University into the fertilized eggs of small mice, and then transplanted these fertilized eggs into the bodies of surrogates. Stimulated by large doses of hormones, the young mice carried by these female mice can grow to double the size of their mothers and pass the genes of the big mice to their descendants. These great changes over the last 30 years signify the rapid development of U.S. biotechnology. During the past 5 years, over 200 new biotechnological companies were set up in the United States, and one-third of the scholars in the U.S. biological circles are engaged in biotechnological research. The United States is developing its superiority in some fields of biotechnology.

[HK130807] The U.S. attempt to restore its scientific and technological superiority is more notably reflected in its vigorous development of space technology. The United States is manufacturing a permanent manned space station with a greater load capacity, planning to send a permanent manned space

station into orbit with a new generation space shuttle, and also actively developing satellite technology. Extending the "space frontier" to open up space was set forth by Ronald Reagan as one of the important objectives of his so-called "Second American Revolution." His "star wars" plan also contains the intention of further holding supremacy in space technology.

In the exploitation of marine resources and research in new materials and energies, the United States has also gained great achievements.

In recent years, the U.S. technical transformation of the traditional industries has progressed rapidly. According to the U.S. COMMERCE WEEKLY, the fixed capital investment of U.S. enterprises in 1984 was \$307.6 billion, of which, investment in equipment accounted for 64 percent and investment in factory buildings only amounted to 3.2 percent. (Footnote 10) (U.S. COMMERCE WEEKLY, 8 October 1984) Over the past few years, large numbers of robots began working in the U.S. industries. A large share of the work of welding, painting and assembling in several large automobile corporations is now being undertaken by robots. On the Chrysler assembly line, applying the most advanced computer hardware and mathematical methods, 13 laser beams can be simultaneously emitted to finish the quality inspection of every part of a car door in only a few seconds. According to a study by Carnegie-Mellon University, before the end of this century, 4 million jobs in the U.S. manufacturing industry will be replaced by robots.

In recent years, through the enormous investment and technical transformation of traditional industries, even the rate of increase of the U.S. enterprises' technological level has been ahead of other countries. At present, the average lifespan of U.S. enterprises' machinery is, for the first time in 30 years, shorter than that of Japan, and the growth rate of labor productivity also, for the first time since the Korean war, exceeds that of Japan. (Footnote 11) (U.S., THE BOSTON GLOBE, 13 November 1984)

The U.S. Government is also further promoting the developing of science and technology. According to the U.S. National Science Foundation's estimates, U.S. scientific research expenditures in 1984 amounted to \$97 billion, accounting for 2.7 percent of the gross national product, which is a 6 percent increase over 1983 and the fastest annual growth rate since the 1960's. U.S. scientific research expenditures exceed the total scientific research expenditures of Japan, France, the FRG and Britain. Military scientific research occupies the paramount position in the United States, and the defense research budget for 1985 made up 65 percent of the research and development budget. The most advanced U.S. technology is primarily used to serve military needs, but U.S. military technology can be easily converted for civilian use. According to statistics, more than 80 percent of the U.S.'s military technology can be rapidly converted to civilian technology. In this connection, the United States is superior to the Soviet Union.

IV

The U.S. economic growth rate has been fairly fast, the U.S. dollar has become a strong currency rather than being a weak currency, and the U.S. supremacy in

science and technology has been strengthened anew. All these have demonstrated that the U.S. international economic position has been improved and that in the balance of international economic forces some changes favorable to the United States have already taken place. The improvement of the U.S. position in the international economic situation will sooner or later be reflected in its foreign policy. By roughly reviewing the postwar history of the U.S. economic development and comparing the speeches on foreign policy by the U.S. leaders at each important stage of economic development, maybe we can have a better understanding of the relations between the U.S. economic situation and its foreign policy.

[HK130841] From the end of World War II to the late 1950's and early 1960's, the U.S. economy was basically thriving. By the end of this stage, or in January 1961, President Kennedy confidently proclaimed to the whole world that "We shall pay any price, accept any burden, meet any difficulties, support all friends and oppose all enemies to insure the subsistence and victory of freedom." After the Vietnam war, the U.S. economic position began to decline rapidly. In January 1977, or 16 years after President Kennedy's speech, in his inaugural speech, President Carter reluctantly explained to the whole world that "even such a large country as ours still has its limitations, so we can neither answer nor solve all the questions. We just cannot take on everything...." His speech formed a striking contrast to President Kennedy's. After another 8 years, or on 6 February 1985, with the background of the improved U.S. position in the international economy, President Reagan delivered a State of the Union Message brimming with confidence. In the speech, he announced that "an industrial giant has been reborn." He emphatically pointed out that "Four years ago, we began to change--we hope always to change--the views on the government as well as its position in our livelihood. This change has given rise to energetic developments in various fields--in our confidence, our economy, and our role in the world." The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, who is in charge of the foreign policy of the current Reagan government, more explicitly declared on 31 January of this year at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "The United States has restored its strength and confidence," therefore, "the United States can once again exercise its important influence on the trend of events."

How is the United States using the temporary restoration of its economic strength to again exercise its influence upon the world? Judged by various foreign policies and actions initiated by the U.S. Government in recent years, the general strategic intent of the U.S. Government is to revitalize U.S. hegemony. This includes two strategic aims: First, to reinforce its position in the rivalry with the Soviet Union; second, to restore and strengthen its leadership in the West.

In order to realize its first strategic aim, the United States has adopted two important strategic measures.

The first measure is to increase its armaments and carry the arms race with the Soviet Union to a new stage. In February of this year, the Reagan government submitted a defense budget for 1986, in which the actual expense is \$275.5 billion, an actual increase of 5.9 percent over the budget for 1985. The

proportion of U.S. military spending in the gross national product has increased from the 4.5 percent in 1979 to over 6 percent at present. (Footnote 12) (U.S., THE NEW YORK TIMES, 14 April 1985) The U.S. Government's enormous increase in military spending is primarily for realizing two important armaments plans: first, to realize the modernization of offensive nuclear weapons and also modernize the strategic nuclear force triad of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and long-distance bombers, so as to strengthen the offensiveness, concealment, and accuracy of nuclear weapons; second, to prepare to realize the "Strategic Defense Initiative" proposed by President Reagan on 23 March 1983, commonly known as the "star wars" plan, which aims at establishing a multilevel comprehensive antimissile defense system focusing on directed weapons to counter the enemy's offensive weapons, so as to gain control of space. The space arms race needs even more money, and, according to statistics, in order to realize the "star wars" plan, the United States will spend \$70 billion on research in the coming 10 years. This is a strategic plan which the United States does not think the Soviet Union can afford to join. By making use of the arms race, the United States is trying, on the one hand, to pin down the Soviet Union's economic reform to aggravate its economic difficulties, and, on the other hand, to hold disarmament talks with the Soviet Union and use its military strength as support to force the Soviet Union to make some concessions to the United States in offensive weapons, in particular in land-based nuclear weapons, so as to regain its strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

[HK130855] The second measure is to intensify its offensive against the Soviet Union in various hot-spot areas in the world. At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union take the offensive as well as the defensive in their worldwide rivalry, but the U.S. offensive is notably stronger than in the 1970's. If it is said that in the 1970's, the Soviet Union intensified its offensive in Central America, Southern Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East and seized some positions; then in the 1980's the United States has also intensified its offensive in these regions and scored some achievements. In the above-mentioned speech, Shultz unequivocally pointed out that "The balance of global forces has once again developed in a direction favorable to us," and the Soviet Union "has acted on the defensive in many places in the world." Because of its economic and military recovery and some of its achievements in the rivalry with the Soviet Union, the United States has begun to become highly conceited. U.S. leaders have even gone so far as to describe the U.S. successes in some fields as victories of "Western freedom and democratic values" under the leadership of the United States. Meanwhile, on the pretext of curbing Soviet expansion, the United States wantonly interferes in the internal affairs of Third World countries and tramples on their sovereignty. In order to make some Third World countries yield to its will, the United States does not even scruple to threaten with force, or directly resort to force.

The U.S. intention of realizing its second strategic aim, namely, to restore and strengthen its leadership in the West has also sometimes been revealed in recent years. After its failure in the aggressive war against Vietnam, the Watergate incident occurred in the United States and its reactions against Soviet expansionist policies were feeble and unpredictable, resulting in

complaints from the dissatisfaction of its allies in Western Europe and Japan. Therefore, the prestige and standing of the United States in the West declined. In recent years, the United States has been trying to change its image among its Western allies and restore its leadership in the West. In August 1982, George Bush, the U.S. vice president, said the "United States is a leader of the Free World, and during the term of this government, we shall begin to act once again like a leader." (Footnote 13) (Britain, THE TIMES, 23 August 1982) In order to reinforce its leadership in the West, on the basis of summing up the previous experiences, the United States has mainly adopted the following measures: 1) In military strategy, it has strengthened Western military strength as well as held talks with the Soviet Union, so as to increase the sense of security of its Western allies and enhance the credibility of the U.S. military umbrella; 2) in the Middle East and other regions, it has adopted more explicit, steadfast and consistent policies and has taken the lead in proposing solutions to conflicts in these regions, so as to gain the support of its Western allies; and 3) in the light of the independent and centrifugal tendencies of the Western allies, it has sought by every means to alleviate its contradictions and disputes with them and has tried to use a common strategy against the Soviet Union to coordinate the foreign policies of the Western allies and bring them into the U.S. policy orbit. The United States has scored some impact in these fields.

V

By making use of the favorable opportunity of its international economic standing being temporarily improved, can the U.S. attempt to regain its hegemony be completed? Or, to what extent can it be completed?

Admittedly, judged by the changes in the balance of the current international economic forces, there have really been some conditions favorable to the U.S. attempt to regain hegemony; and, moreover, such favorable conditions will also last for a period of time. However, on the other hand, it should also be seen that there are great limitations on the United States in completing this attempt. And these limitations primarily come from three fields.

First, the economic basis itself of the U.S. attempt to regain hegemony is unstable and weak, and among the economic, dollar and technological superiorities reestablished by the United States, only the technological superiority is built on a relatively solid foundation. However, in the future this superiority will also meet more intense competition from Japan and Western Europe. [HK130905] However, the economic and dollar superiorities are quite different from this, and it is necessary to make some concrete analyses of them. Supporting the U.S. economic and dollar superiorities are both relatively stable and reliable factors and unstable and weak factors. The relatively stable and reliable factors include that the basis of the U.S. economy is good, its domestic market is vast, its resources are abundant, the status of the U.S. dollar is special, and that compared with other Western countries, in particular the Western European countries, the tradition of the U.S. economic system and the tendencies of its policy and ideology can better suit the needs of economic restructuring. The unstable and weak factors are mainly manifested in two aspects:

1. The strengthening of the economic and dollar superiorities is to a great extent built on the basis of infringing upon the interests of other countries. For example, as foreign capital flows into the United States, the economic recovery of foreign countries is pinned down by the high U.S. interest rates, imports from foreign countries and their domestic prices are affected by the high exchange rates of the U.S. dollar, the foreign debt and primary products of the developing countries are also affected by the high U.S. interest rates and the high exchange rates of the U.S. dollar, and so on. However, the United States cashes in on all these. It uses high interest rates to attract foreign capital, uses foreign capital to make up its unfavorable balance of international payments and financial deficits, pyramid investment and promote economic growth, uses the high exchange rates of the U.S. dollar to buy cheap commodities and labor services and reduce its domestic inflation rate, and so on. Although, as a result, the United States has imported more and exported less and thus increased its trade deficit, weighing the pros and cons, there are still more advantages than disadvantages. This state of affairs has already aggravated the contradictions with its allies and the Third World countries. Its Western allies have repeatedly censured these kinds of self-seeking policies and demanded their change as soon as possible. By the end of February of this year, or on the eve of British Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to the United States, John S. Gummer, chairman of the British Conservative Party, noted at a luncheon in honor of U.S. journalists, "It is a very grave problem that the United States imports deposits from other places in the world while exporting inflation." Helzblo said, "it is very unfair that you use your own strength to make others weaker rather than stronger." During her visit to the United States, Thatcher tried hard to urge the U.S. Government to change its current policies. It is very difficult to imagine that self-seeking policies can be permanently tolerated by others and can permanently avoid becoming self-defeating.

2. In a sense, these kinds of superiorities are founded on the basis of mortgaging the future of the United States, which is mainly reflected in the fact that the U.S. financial deficits and external and internal debts have gone on growing on and on. Deficits cannot continue to grow without limits, and national debts have to be repaid eventually. It can be delayed for a period of time but not indefinitely. In January 1981, Reagan said that the ever increasing ever increasing deficits year after year "have mortgaged our future as well as the future of our children for the temporary convenience of the present," and if things go on like this, "it will be bound to cause great social, cultural, political, and economic disturbances." Recently, Shultz also admitted the fact that with high deficits the U.S. economy cannot last long.

Moreover, as time passes, it will be easier for the unstable and weak factors to demonstrate their destructive roles. Therefore, the restoration of the U.S. international economic status is only a temporary phenomenon in the general tendency of permanent decline in the postwar U.S. history. Although this phenomenon will not be short, it is, after all, just an interlude in history.

[HK130919] However, the U.S. attempt to restore its hegemony is still limited by the fact that its economic strength is not compatible with its hegemony.

After the war, the U.S. hegemony was built up under the condition of its holding absolute economic and military supremacies. It was only inevitable that its hegemony gradually declined with its economic and military strengths weakening. Today, although the U.S. economic and military strengths have made some recovery, it is still far away from that kind of supremacy in the 1950's, or even in the 1960's. The United States is no longer what it was at that time, nor are Western Europe, Japan or the Soviet Union. On the world stage, the strength of the competitors of the United States has been greatly strengthened, as compared with the early postwar years. Notwithstanding that the balance of strength between the United States and its competitors has been strengthened, it is still not what it was.

Third, in the present international situation, another important obstacle to the United States realizing its attempt to restore its hegemony is that the strength and roles of every country in the world, especially in the Third World, in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty have been notably strengthened. This is beyond comparison to the early postwar days. Peace and development are the themes of the contemporary world. Opposing hegemony and safeguarding world peace are the greatest wishes of the people in every country in the world. Anyone, no matter who he is, attempting to seek hegemony, act like an overlord, or force his views on others, will surely meet with the strong resistance and opposition by the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world.

Therefore, notwithstanding that U.S. economic and military strength has been restored, its international economic standing has been improved, and it has effected some changes in its foreign policy and become more self-confident and threatening, it is not realistic for the United States to renew its old hegemonic dream cherished at the height of its economic and military strength.

CSO: 4005/086

UNITED STATES

HUBEI GOVERNOR, WALLACE SIGN AGREEMENT ON PROVINCE-STATE RELATIONS

HK081501 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] After establishing friendly province-state relations with Ohio, our province today established friendly province-state relations with Alabama. This morning, Governor Huang Zhizhen and Governor George Wallace signed an agreement on the establishment of friendly province-state relations on behalf of the governments of the two sides.

Before the signing ceremony, Governor Huang Zhizhen and Governor George Wallace held talks in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides have decided to establish friendly province-state relations in light of the basic principle of the Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the United States in order to enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the province and the state and in order to promote exchanges and cooperation in the economic, technological, cultural, educational, and other fields. On the basis of the newly established friendly relations, and in light of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides will carry out diverse forms of wide-ranging exchange and cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, sports, public health, and other fields in which the two sides have an interest. The two sides will maintain contacts in light of the needs of the work and in the forms agreed by both sides, in order to facilitate the smooth development of the friendly relations and exchanges between the two sides.

Attending the talks and the signing ceremony were provincial officials including Tian Ying, Guo Zhenqian, Wang Libin, Deng Ken, (Wu Guanzhen), (Xiao Qiantao), (Liang Jiahui), (Sun Jian), (Li Guiping), (Sun Yiran), (Liu Dingtong), (Wu Ya), and (Zhou Chunhau). Attending the talks and signing ceremony were members of the delegation visiting China, including (Bilichio Camp) and (Bennet Danton).

This afternoon, Governor George Wallace and his party, accompanied by Vice Governor Wang Libin, visited Wuhan iron and steel complex, and were warmly received by the cadres, staff and workers there.

CSO: 4005/086

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS MEET NEW YORK POLICE CHIEF--Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met with Mr (Mock), deputy police commissioner of New York, and his party in Beijing on the afternoon of 3 October. After a cordial talk, they exchanged souvenirs. Mayor of Beijing Chen Xitong also met with Mr (Mock) and his party on the morning of 3 October. Mr (Mock) is a Chinese American. He serves concurrently as the chairman of the Chinese Planning Association, the largest welfare organization of Chinese in the United States. He arrived in Beijing on 29 September, after visiting Taiwan and Hong Kong. At a banquet in his honor, given by vice minister of public security Tao Siju, Mr (Mock) praised Beijing as a beautiful, clean city, much to his surprise. In the next few days, Mr (Mock) will also meet with departments concerned to exchange work experience. Then he will leave Beijing for tours and visits with relatives and friends and in other parts of the mainland motherland. [Excerpts] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85]

CSO: 4005/086

SOVIET UNION

'SOURCES' SAY SOVIETS MAY HAVE NEW TROOP PROPOSAL FOR SINO TALKS

HK040846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 4 Oct 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (AFP) -- The seventh round of Sino-Soviet talks on normalizing relations opened here today, with the Soviet side expected possibly to table new proposals but no spectacular results anticipated, diplomatic sources said.

The Soviet and Chinese negotiators, Vice-Premiers Leonid Illyitchev and Qian Qichen, are to meet a total of four days during Mr Illyitchev's stay here until October 16 or 17, informed sources said.

But diplomatic sources said the two communist giants were unlikely to reach any compromise on two of the three obstacles which China says are blocking a normalization of relations.

These are the Soviet Union's support for Vietnam's policy in Cambodia and the Red Army intervention in Afghanistan, with the Kremlin refusing to negotiate on any issue involving a "third country."

But an East European source here said Mr Illyitchev may have brought with him a Soviet proposal on what China says is the third obstacle to normalization: The strong Soviet military presence on China's northern borders.

Such a proposal could be aimed at moving some Soviet troops away from the Sino-Soviet border, the source said.

Western diplomatic sources said they expected Moscow to table -- without much chance of success -- the principle of a long-term accord defining the framework of Sino-Soviet relations, a proposal recently announced by Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamiatine.

Stressing that Moscow was not satisfied with the six previous rounds of the negotiations, begun in 1982 and held alternately in Moscow and Beijing, Mr Zamiatine on September 7 said that the Soviet Union and China "could possibly sign bilateral documents" defining the long-term policy of their relations.

On his arrival here Wednesday, Mr Illyitchev called prospects for an improvement in bilateral relations "bright." He also confirmed that Moscow and Beijing had agreed to an exchange of visits by their foreign ministers, announced last Friday by Wu Xueqian and Edward Shevardnadze.

Mr Qian on Monday cautioned that he was not expecting any spectacular "break-through" in the negotiations, the last round of which was held in April.

CSO: 4000/009

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

USSR-U.S. DIALOGUE--Moscow, 16 September (XINHUA)--If the United States abandons its space militarization plan, the Soviet Union will put forward several proposals favorable to the reduction of nuclear arms, Soviet political commentator Yuriy Zhukov wrote in the newspaper PRAVDA today. On the upcoming Soviet-U.S. Summit Zhukov said, "One should not poison the atmosphere in which preparations for the meeting are under way; instead one should promote the normal businesslike development of the dialogue." He condemned Washington for speeding up the arms race while Moscow concentrates its efforts on serious preparations for the summit. In political circles, the news analyst continued, "the determination is growing to do the utmost to ensure (the summit's) success, and to rebuff adversaries...who exert a negative influence in Washington, and to thwart their attempts to hamper businesslike work in Geneva, to emasculate its content, to reduce things to measures of a purely protocol character." "The Soviet Union," Zhukov continued, "is profoundly convinced of the need and possibility of rectifying Soviet-American relations." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 16 Sep 85 OW]

USSR EMBASSY EVACUATES--Beirut, 4 October (XINHUA)--One hundred and thirty five Soviet embassy staffs and their families left here for Damascus under heavy escort of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party militia this morning. A convoy of a dozen buses, minibuses and trucks carrying the evacuees, mostly women and children and low grade diplomats left the Soviet Embassy premise at 9:20 am, seven hours before a deadline set by Moslem extremists to blow the embassy building up. According to a Soviet Embassy staff, a Soviet special plane will take them home from Damascus. It was announced today that the Soviet Embassy here will close its office to the public. Before the evacuation there were 150 people in the embassy including diplomats and their families. Ever since four Soviet diplomats were kidnapped four days ago, the Soviet Embassy premise was guarded by at least six Soviet-made T-54 tanks and some 200 Druze militiamen. The roads leading to the embassy have all been blocked. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85 LD]

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES URUMQI--After attending activities in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, the Soviet-Chinese friendship association delegation of the Kazakh, Uzbek, and Kirghiz federated republics of the USSR headed by Achmetov this morning left Urumqi for Ili by plane. The delegation will continue its visit to Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85 HK]

28 October 1985

GOODWILL DELEGATION IN URUMQI—A five-person goodwill delegation from the Soviet Union arrived in Urumqi this afternoon. (Song Nan), vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, (Ba Tai), vice president of regional Academy of Social Sciences, and (Niusigedi), chancellor of the Xinjiang Teachers' University, awaited the arrival of the guests at the Urumqi Friendship Guesthouse. The Soviet goodwill delegation is composed of delegates from the Uzbek, Kazakhstan, and Kirghiz Republics and is headed by (Akemaituofu), vice president of the USSR-China Friendship Association and vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of Kazakhstan Republic. Members of the mission include animal-raising specialists, engineers and teachers. The goodwill mission entered the country yesterday from (Fuerzuosi). When they were in Shihezi yesterday, they visited an exhibition on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region and visited the Shihezi Woolen Goods Mill. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 85]

CSO; 4005/083

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANON CEASE-FIRE ACHIEVED BY IRAN, SYRIA, USSR 'PRESSURE'

LDO42209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 4 October (XINHUA) -- A nine-point ceasefire agreement for the two rival parties in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli has been reached here after intense negotiations and through the good offices of Iran and also under pressure of the Soviet Union.

Under the auspices of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the agreement on ceasefire in Tripoli was signed here Thursday night by chairman of the Islamic Unification Movement (UIM) Sa'id Sha'aban and leaders of the left wing parties.

The ceasefire agreement which came into effect at zero hours in the midnight came after busy contacts between Iranian and Syrian leaders who back opposing parties in the fight.

Iranian President 'ali Khamene'i had telephone talks with President al-Asad on Tuesday, to be followed by a visit to Tripoli on Wednesday by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Husayn Sheikh al-Islam. The UIM has had the support of Iran while the militiamen of Lebanese left wing parties have been attacking the UIM under cover of the Syrian artillery.

It is believed that Soviet diplomats have been using their influence on the left wing parties to bring the fierce fighting to an end in an attempt to save the lives of three of the four kidnapped Soviet diplomats in Beirut. The fourth one was killed.

The nine-point agreement stipulates that a coordination committee will be formed by representatives of the parties concerned with Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami at the head to bring normalcy to Tripoli and to rebuild the city. It calls for the formation of a security office to be headed by the commander of the Syrian forces in northern Lebanon, the head of the police in Tripoli and an army officer to be appointed by Premier Karami. All weapons are to be confiscated and placed under control of the security office so that [words indistinct] of actions by the various parties in Tripoli are safeguarded.

CSO: 4000/009

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PLO RAID--Tunis, 3 October (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today denounced the Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headquarters as "state terrorism" and a "flagrant violation" of Tunisia's sovereignty and of the international and moral laws, according to a Tunisian cabinet statement. He reaffirmed that Tunisia would continue to support the just causes and especially the Palestinian people's cause of liberation. The president said his country thanked those Arab, African, non-aligned and western countries for their sympathy and solidarity with Tunisia and for their strong condemnation of Israeli aggression. He told the cabinet that he was astonished by the "negative and biased" attitude of the United States towards the Israeli raid. He said he had called in the American ambassador to Tunisia and conveyed to him the Tunisian government's concern. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 4 Oct 85 OW]

INDIA DESIRES TRUST ATMOSPHERE--New Delhi, 16 September (XINHUA)--Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari today said that India desires an atmosphere of trust in South Asia. During his meeting with Michael Armcoast, U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, and Donald Fortier, special assistant to President Ronald Reagan and senior director for political and military affairs of the National Security Council, Bhandari said the United States could play a major role in monitoring the advances Pakistan was making in the nuclear field, which, he said, were aimed at producing nuclear weapons. According to an external affairs ministry official, the talks focused on the situation in Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, the forthcoming summit on South Asian regional cooperation, and the Indo-Pakistan relations. The two U.S. high-ranking officials are here to follow up Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States last June. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 16 Sep 85 OW]

SHEEP DELIVERED TO KUWAIT -- Kuwait, 3 October (XINHUA) -- 40,000 live sheep exported from China have arrived here by sea as the first batch of this year's 160,000 live Chinese sheep for Kuwait. The captain of the freighter in charge of the sheep transportation told XINHUA at the Kuwait port Wednesday that the Chinese sheep left the Chinese port of Qinhuandao on September 15. With strong adaptability, the sheep had a death rate of only 1.5 percent in the 1-day long-distance shipment by sea while the normal death rate for such

long-distance delivery is 5 to 7 percent. [Sentence as received] Kuwait is a live sheep collecting and distributing center in the Gulf Region. Three to four million sheep are shipped to Kuwait each year. Live sheep trade between China and Kuwait started in 1983. Since then, China's sheep has been popular among the people of the Gulf countries, who like them just like the local Arab mutton. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 3 Oct 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/009

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH AMBASSADOR VISITS HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

SK300348 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A five-member group, including Zbigniew Dembowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to China, and his wife, and (Tishi), commercial consul, and his wife, left Harbin today after concluding their 5-day friendly visit to our province. The Polish guests had come to visit our province at the invitation of the provincial People's Government.

During their sojourn in the province, the Polish guests were received and feted by Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the province; Xianzhong, secretary general of the provincial People's Government; Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the province and Qiqihar City.

During the reception, the guests and the host had a friendly and cordial conversation. On behalf of the provincial People's Government, director Wang Yaochen had a conversation, in cordial and friendly atmosphere, with Ambassador Dembowski and Commercial Consul (Ti Shi) on the friendly cultural exchanges, the economic and trade contacts, and the scientific and technical cooperation between the province and the Polish People's Republic. Both the Chinese and Polish sides were satisfied with the fruitful talks, and considered the visit of the Polish ambassador and his entourage to the province successful. This morning, the two sides signed the minutes of the talks amid a warm atmosphere of friendship.

While staying in the province, the Polish ambassador visited some plants and shops in Harbin and Qiqihar Cities, and went sightseeing in the cities and along the Songhua Jiang.

CSO: 4005/050

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS HEILONGJIANG--On 18 September, Miculescu Angelo, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to China, his wife, and two other persons arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, for a 4-day friendly visit. During their sojourn in Harbin they had a cordial and friendly talk with Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, and with responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level concerning economic and technological cooperation between the province and Romania. Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, feted the Romanian Ambassador and his entourage. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/050

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

CONGRESS IN IVORY COAST--Beijing, 5 October (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party will send a delegation to attend the Eighth National Congress of the ruling democratic party of the Ivory Coast to be held from October 9 to 12. This was announced by Wu Xingtang, a spokesman of the International liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, here this morning at a news briefing. Wu also said that at the invitation of the socialist international, China will send a representative to participate in the conference on disarmament to be held in Vienna from October 16 to 17. The Chinese representative will make a speech at the plenum. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 5 Oct 85 OW]

CS0: 4000/009

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING PRESS HAILS CPC CONFERENCE OPENING

OW191144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--All major newspapers in Beijing today gave front-page coverage to the opening of a national conference of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the speech made by the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang.

At the opening session held yesterday in Beijing, Hu Yaobang delivered an opening address entitled, "Work Together for a Splendid Future," and Premier Zhao Ziyang made a speech on the draft proposals of the Central Committee for the Seventh Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development.

All the papers, on the second page, carried articles about responses at home and abroad to the recent Fourth Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, and the ongoing national conference.

Articles in the PEOPLE'S DAILY expressed the approval of people in Beijing, Tianjin and Nanjing of the generational changeover in the leading central organs and their conference in the modernization drive.

Zhu Xuefan, the Central Committee vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said in an article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY that the voluntary resignation of many veteran cadres shows that they think about the interests of the party, the country and the people wholeheartedly. They set examples for the people of the country, as well as the democratic parties, he stressed.

In a story in the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, a soldier expressed his respect for the veteran cadres, saying their voluntary resignations are an embodiment of the lofty moral character of the communists, and an example for younger generations.

The WORKERS' DAILY carried speeches by well-known model workers, hailing the Fourth Plenary Session and the national conference.

Editorials featuring the significance of the Fourth Plenary Session and the national conference were published today in the WORKERS' DAILY, the GUANGMING DAILY and the ECONOMIC DAILY.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also reported the responses from Hong Kong newspapers, which have a common opinion that the succession of the new to the old of the party central bodies is imperatively necessary for the continuity of party policies and the realization of the modernization drive.

Some of the papers also published press opinion from the Third World, Western Europe, Japan and America on the two historic meetings.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NON-PARTY FIGURES BRIEFED ON UPCOMING CPC CONFERENCE

OW121308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--More than 100 top members of China's non-communist parties and leading individuals without party affiliation were invited to a 3-day forum, which closed today, by the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and informed of an important event to take place soon.

They were briefed on the main items on the agenda of the forthcoming CPC National Conference of Delegates, and the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to be convened before and after the national conference.

The forum was presided over by Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee.

Hu told the participants that it is a long-standing tradition of the Communist Party to notify friends outside the party and solicit their opinions before it makes any major strategic decision. This is to ensure that the party's policies conform to the country's reality and the will of the people. It is also an important channel of mutual supervision between the Communist Party and non-party people, he said.

According to Hu, the party conference and the two plenary sessions will adjust the composition of the party's central organs to include younger people, and discuss and adopt a proposal on the guidelines and principles for China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990).

He noted that the party conference will have a bearing on the country's political stability, as well as the stability and continuity of the party's current policies. It is of great importance in laying a solid foundation for China's economic take-off and development in the future, he stressed.

He urged the participants to air their views freely and offer suggestions on the topics to be discussed at the party conference.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and secretariat of the party Central Committee, made a speech on the adjustment of the party central

organs. He said that it is a major strategic decision of the Chinese Communist Party to abolish the life-tenure system for cadres, and train and promote politically aware, younger, better educated and professionally competent cadres.

Although a number of younger people were elected to the Central Committee at the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982, Xi said, there is still a preponderance of aged members on the Central Committee.

Therefore, he said, the party Central Committee had decided to convene a national conference of delegates before the 13th National Congress to elect a number of younger people who would replace certain veterans. At the same time, reshuffling will also involve members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for discipline inspection.

Preparations for the readjustment of the party central organs began in February this year. A list of candidates worked out after repeated discussions will be submitted to the party conference, Xi said. This move will push the reform of the cadre system and training of cadres forward to a new stage, he added.

In his report at the forum, Vice-premier Tian Jiyun said that China's economic situation in the first 8 months of this year was better than expected. The country's economic and financial situation has taken a favorable turn and the national economy, which is experiencing a stable and coordinated growth, presents bright prospects.

Yuan Mu, deputy secretary-general of the central financial and economic leading group, briefed the participants on the content of the party Central Committee proposal on formulating China's Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The participants, including leaders of the non-communist parties, the All-China Federation of Commerce and Industry and the Association of Taiwan Compatriots, as well as prominent individuals without party affiliation, discussed the subjects they had been briefed on and offered many suggestions.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING FOR PROCURATORIAL ORGANS CONVENED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 4

/Text/ The Supreme People's Procuratorate instructed at the Experience-exchange Conference for municipal procuratorial organs of 11 provinces held in Henan's Zhengzhou to "combat against criminal offenses by state employees that violate the people's democratic rights and constitute derelictions of responsibilities."

Data provided by the conference reveals that recently municipal procuratorial organs in 11 provinces including Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Shanxi, Guangxi, Qinhai, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang took the initiative in looking into and resolving a number of cases that involved serious violations of citizens' democratic rights, extorting confessions by torture, illegal arrests, bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, false accusations, and losses of money or human lives through bureaucratism and illegal practices. Cases that involved violations of the party's economic reform policy were given top priority.

According to statistics given by the conference, between January and August of this year, municipal procuratorial organs in these 11 provinces investigated more than 200 cases--more than 17 percent of the total number of the cases investigated in these areas.

Participants believed that it is essential for leading cadres of various levels to be personally involved in investigations, adhere to principles and not be intimidated by power and influence.

The conference, which lasted from 26 to 30 August, was attended by officials from the Supreme People's Procuratorate and municipal people's procuratorial organs from 11 provinces.

12680
CSO: 4005/1435

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL DELEGATION LED BY WANG ZHEN ARRIVES IN URUMQI

Delegation Namelist

HK301136 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The central delegation headed by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, bringing with it the loving care of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, arrived in Urumqi this morning by special plane to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The delegation was warmly greeted by 100,000 masses from all circles and ethnic groups in the regional capital of Urumqi.

The party, government, army leaders of the region and responsible comrades of Urumqi City, who went to the airport to meet the delegation include Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Song Hanliang, Bai Chengming, Qi Chengde, Saifulayev, Liu Haiqing, (Peng Guangcai), Ismail Yashenof, Chen Shi, Tuohudi Shabier, Huang Baozhang, Li Shoushan, and Ismail Mahsut.

Following is the namelist of the central delegation: Head: Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission;

Deputy heads: Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Seypidin, Uygur nationality, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Burhan Shahidi, Uygur nationality, CPPCC vice chairman; Tao Zhiyue, CPPCC vice chairman; Zhou Wen yuan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; (Shi Po), vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Wang Guoquan, vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee; Ren Ying, vice minister of State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Chen Xin, secretary-general of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Secretary general: Feng Ling an, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

Deputy secretary general: Wang Huide, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yu Lei, vice minister of public security; and (Gao Rui), deputy secretary-general and director of the General Office of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Members: Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture; (Li Lianxiu), commander of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; Tian Yinong, vice minister of finance; Shi Lide, advisor to the State Economic Commission; Li Jing, vice minister of petroleum industry; (Yu Guanghua), deputy secretary of the party group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Zhao Fan, former minister of state farms and land reclamation; Cheng Siyuan, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC Standing Committee; Zhang Ruiying, vice president and secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Liu Yandong, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee; Huang Ganying, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation; (Bi Da), advisor to the Government Offices Administration Bureau of the State Council; (Amat Matidi), Uygur nationality, vice chairman of the China Islamic Association; Jin Baosheng, Miao nationality, deputy secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region CPC Committee; Dojie Cering, Zang nationality, member of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Xizang Regional People's Government; Hao Tingzao, Hui nationality, deputy secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; Nian Dexiang, Hui nationality, vice governor of Gansu Province; Han Yingxuan, Sala nationality, member of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, and vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC; Lin Shaonan, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Shusheng, Hui nationality, deputy secretary of the Yunan Provincial CPC Committee; (Cui Lin), Chaoxian nationality, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Liu Xinghan), vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee; (Su Lin), adviser to the United Front Work Department of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee; (Song Haimian), Dong nationality, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; (Jin Baozhen), Hui nationality, director of the United Front Work Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Mingyi, secretary general of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; (Mao Jinquan), member of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee and head of the United Front Work Department; (Li Qing), head of the United Front Work Department of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee; (Lu Ping), vice chairman of the Henan Provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; (Liu Tieshan), secretary of the CPC Committee of the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe; (Jiang Dawei), head of the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe; (Chen Xiahua), head of the Qianxian Song and Dance Troupe of the PLA Nanjing Units; and (Wang Wenqin), XINHUA deputy director-in-chief.

Ceremonious Welcome

OW301015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1527 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts]. Urumqi, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--Led by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, the central delegation to greet the 30th anniversary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region arrived in Urumqi by special plane in the morning of 29 September. The delegation was given a ceremonious and rousing welcome by leading party, government and military comrades of

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and by over 100,000 people of all nationalities of Urumqi City who were lining many streets.

The central delegation's special plane safely landed at the Urumqi airport at 1150 in the morning. As delegation chief Wang Zhen, deputy delegation chiefs Tian Jiyun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin Aizezi, Burhan, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Wenyuan, Xu Qing, Wang Guoquan, Ren Ying and Chen Xin, and other members of the delegation came out of the plane, over 1,000 brightly clad cadres and masses of all nationalities, who had been waiting for the delegation at the parking apron, waved flower bouquets and shouted in unison "Welcome! Welcome!"

Stepping forward to shake hands with delegation chief Wang Zhen and extend warm welcome were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Ismail Amat, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee and chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress; and Xiao Quanfu, commander, and Tan Shanhe, political commissar, of the former PLA Urumqi units. Then, in the company of the principal leading party, government, and military comrades, the central delegation met with cadres and the masses of all nationalities. At this time, joyous cheers and band music thundered at the airport. Silver-haired delegation chief Wang Zhen was all smiles, incessantly waving hands to the welcoming crowd.

Shortly afterward, the delegation was driven to the guesthouse. When the open car carrying delegation chief Wang Zhen, accompanied by Wang Enmao and Ismail Amat, entered the city limits, the cadres, workers, city residents, students, and PLA commanders and fighters of all nationalities lining both sides of the streets waved colored flags and bouquets, sang, and danced to show their warm welcome to the central delegation. Delegation chief Wang Zhen and other members of the delegation waved back to the welcoming crowd.

Greeting the central delegation at the airport today were also other leading party, government and military comrades of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and leading comrades of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and Urumqi City, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Song Hanliang, Bai Chengming, Qi Chengde, Saifulayev, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, Ismail Yashenof, Chen Shi, Tuohudi Shabier, Huang Baozhang, Li Shoushan and Ismail Mahsut.

Leading persons of delegations from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities who had converged on Urumqi to join in celebration activities for the 30th anniversary of Xinjiang Autonomous Region also greeted the central delegation at the airport.

In the evening, leading comrades of the autonomous region called on Comrades Wang Zhen, Tian Jiyun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin Aizezi, Burhan, and Tao Zhiyue at the central delegation's quarters.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MODEL MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES TO BE HONORED

OW251655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--A national conference to cite outstanding members of non-communist parties will be held here October 2.

More than 400 delegates who have made outstanding contributions to the country's modernization and reunification will attend the national conference, a spokesman of the conference preparatory committee told a press conference here this afternoon.

The national conference, the first of its kind to be held in China, is jointly sponsored by China's eight democratic parties (non-communist) and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, a people's organization.

The parties and federation are composed mainly of representative intellectual figures from various circles and former capitalists.

While participating in political consultation and discussion on state affairs, and encouraging their members to do their own jobs well, the democratic parties and the federation have also launched various activities to serve China's modernization over the past few years. They have provided economic and technical consultancy services, run spare-time schools, helped border areas populated by ethnic minorities, and supported the open policy.

They have made investigations on special subjects and put forward many valuable suggestions on the reform of the economic structure, and the reform of scientific and educational systems.

Large numbers of advanced people have emerged in these activities and 48,000 members of democratic parties have been awarded honorary titles at various levels; some 66 of them have won international honors.

The conference enjoys the strong support of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the central government, the spokesman stressed.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET PRC NATIONAL DAY

Cables Received

OW041135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--State and government leaders of a number of countries have cabled greetings to President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Messages of greetings to President Li Xiannian were sent by:

Lt Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger; Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo, and head of its government; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Jose Sarney Costa, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil; Pier Paolo Gasperoni and (Uberto Biordi), captains regent of the Republic of San Marino.

Messages of greetings to Premier Zhao were sent by:

Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of the State of Kuwait; and Dr Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

More Greetings

OW050128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--State and government leaders of various countries sent messages to Chinese leaders to greet the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sent separate greetings to President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Richard Von Weiesaker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, sent greetings to President Li Xiannian.

Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, sent greetings to Chairman Peng Zhen.

Premier Zhao Ziyang received greetings from Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Republic of Yemen; Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; and Michael Thomas Somare, prime minister of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

The Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Republic jointly sent greetings to the PRC NPC Standing Committee and State Council.

CSO: 4005/085

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC REPORTS ON NEW APPOINTMENTS OVER PAST YEAR

OW131100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--China has in the past year appointed 47 new ministers and directors of organizations under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council in an effort to improve efficiency.

Nearly 80 vice-ministers and deputy directors of these departments and bureaus have also been replaced.

The appointments and replacements, which began in May 1984, reduces the average age of ministers and directors in 81 organizations under the State Council to 56.6 years old, 5 years younger than before.

About two-thirds of the new officials have had a college education, an increase of 27.5 percent over those who were replaced.

About a dozen former provincial and municipal leaders have joined the central government, some as ministers.

Ruan Chongwu, the 52-year-old former vice-mayor of Shanghai, is now minister of public security.

Zhu Houze, 54, who was provincial party secretary of Guizhou, is now head of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee. Li Tieying, 48, the present minister of electronics, had been Liaoning provincial party secretary. And former minister of electronics, Jiang Zemin, 58, is now mayor of Shanghai.

The appointment of younger, better educated leaders and the bringing in of people from the provinces and municipalities are expected to help broaden the horizons of the cadres and make better use of their potential.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BURHAN INTERVIEWED ON XINJIANG'S PROGRESS

OW011400 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0913 GMT 28 Sep 85

[By XINHUA reporters Xu Xinhua and Ding Wen]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--"The founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is a glorious chapter in the history of Xinjiang. Work in various fields has developed rapidly in the autonomous region in the past 30 years. I was greatly inspired and encouraged by every achievement it has made," said Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. He was interviewed by reporters at his residence on the eve of the 30th founding anniversary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. He talked freely about the progresses brought to Xinjiang by the policy on autonomy of minority areas.

He said: "I am an old man of Xinjiang. I witnessed the impoverished, backward, and disaster-ridden old Xinjiang before liberation. Xinjiang then was a dark society, the government was corrupted, people impoverished, and discord existed among different nationalities who frequently fought one another. I can still remember very well the misery suffered by the people. With the concern of the party, Xinjiang was peacefully liberated in 1949. Since then, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have been freed from being used as slaves, and have entered a new historical period of developing Xinjiang. The party's policy on autonomy of minority areas has been thoroughly carried out in Xinjiang since the founding of the autonomous region in 1955. In addition to the establishment of Xinjiang as an autonomous region, 5 minority nationality autonomous prefectures, 6 minority nationality autonomous counties, and 64 minority nationality autonomous townships have been established in the past 30 years in the areas inhabited by the people of minority nationalities. People of various nationalities in Xinjiang have fully exercised their power as their own masters, and unity among nationalities has continuously been consolidated and developed. Although work on nationality affairs had been interrupted and undermined during the "Cultural Revolution," the party has again paid attention to implementing the policy and work on nationalities affairs and regarded them as important, affecting the nation's future. During Comrade Hu Yaobang's visits to Xinjiang to inspect and direct the autonomous region's work, he pointed out that the two most basic requirements for doing a good job in minority areas are economic development and unity among nationalities. Xinjiang has made encouraging progress in both areas."

Comrade Burhan then said: "Xinjiang is extremely abundant in natural resources. Its reserve of various minerals are at the top of the nation. Despite the great success it has achieved in economic development, it is still comparatively an economically backward area in the country that remains to be developed. The party Central Committee has already made a decision to develop the vast area of the northwest China and Xinjiang, and to build Xinjiang into an important strategic base of China's economic development in the 21st century. This is undoubtedly an enormous encouragement to the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang."

Comrade Burhan said: "I am glad that during my two home visits to Xinjiang the autonomous region was negotiating economic and technical cooperation and trade issues with some other provinces, cities, and some foreign countries and regions. I believe that as long as Xinjiang takes advantage of what it has, persists in adopting a policy of opening to other localities and the outside world, and works hard in unison, it will make greater contributions to the motherland. I am full of confidence and hope of a better future of Xinjiang."

CSO: 4005/085

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC STATE STATISTICAL BUREAU SURVEY SHOWS PEASANTS' IMPROVED LOT

HK280608 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Sep 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] The 5-year-old economic reform, characterized by the responsibility system, has raised the incomes of millions of Chinese farmers, according to a survey by the State Statistical Bureau.

The survey shows that farmers' average income is expected to reach 400 yuan this year, 44.7 yuan more than last year.

Figures from the comprehensive survey on farmers' living standards showed that from 1980 to 1984, farmers increased their average annual income from 191.3 to 355.3 yuan, with an annual growth rate of 16.8 per cent.

The income of 68 per cent of the country's agricultural households was between 200 and 500 yuan in 1984. During the survey years, the number of households with incomes above 500 yuan increased from 1.6 per cent to 18 per cent, while the number of those with incomes below 200 yuan decreased from 61.6 per cent to 14 per cent.

Last year, 1.8 per cent of farmers earned more than 1,000 yuan. There were none in 1980.

Farmers living on the plains claimed the highest average annual income of 409.3 yuan last year. The lowest figure of 290 yuan came from mountain areas. The average income in hilly areas was 336.2 yuan.

Around [number indistinct] per cent of farmers' 1984 incomes was used to cover living expenses, according to the survey. This means that the farmers' level of consumption increased at an annual rate of 9.1 per cent between 1981 to 1984.

According to the survey, flour and rice accounted for 78.4 per cent of farmers' grain consumption last year, compared to 63.4 per cent in 1980. Consumption of cooking oil, meat, eggs, poultry, and aquatic products increased by at least 40 per cent over the same 5 years.

Housing

Farmers constructed approximately 2.5 billion square meters of housing from 1981 to 1984. By the end of the last year, the survey added, each person possessed an average 13.5 square metres of floor space--4.2 meters more than in 1980.

Rural saving accounts totalled more than 443.8 billion yuan in 1984--3.74 times that of 1980.

The rapid development of rural industry, transport, construction and service trades was largely responsible for the sharp increase in farmers' incomes, the survey said.

The 1984, the farmers' average net income from industry and construction was triple that of 198[3], income from transport food-processing industry service trades had doubled.

Price Increases

The survey noted that the state's price increases on agricultural and sideline products put 23.3 yuan into farmers' pockets. The farmers are expected to further benefit from this year's state price increase on agricultural products.

However, the survey also indicated that, in 1984, 14 per cent of the country's farmers, most of them from mountainous regions, still live in poverty and depended on social welfare and state loans.

One problem hindering the further development of rural economy, the survey noted, was the lack of timely and accurate market information for farmers.

Many farmers plan their production blindly and inevitably suffer economic losses. They don't know how to collect or use information and the government has not adopted effective measure to provide information to them, the survey said.

The survey urged relevant departments to take steps, immediately, to solve the problem.

Another hinderance, the survey said, was the farmers low educational level.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE PEASANTS FAVORING SMALLER FAMILIES

OW190836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--According to a number of investigations recently made by the all-China Women's Federation, an increasing number of peasants are favoring smaller-sized families. The traditional concept of "the more children, the more happiness" is not prevalent among young peasants.

An investigation among 375 one-child couples in rural Zigong, Sichuan Province showed that 58 per cent didn't want to have another child, others did, but none wanted more than two children.

Tianjin's Ninghe County investigated 100 young couples in specialized occupations and found that the number of volunteers to have only one child had doubled compared to before they prospered, and nobody wanted more than two children.

Now, even the Chinese minority people are paying attention to family planning. Some 40 couples of the Manchu nationalities in Liaoning Province prefer one child rather than enjoying the privilege granted by the state of having more children.

A leader of the women's federation explained that the peasants want to invest their money in their specialized occupations and spend their time obtaining the needed technology and market information. The raising of children, they held, is too time and energy consuming.

A well-to-do peasant, Zhang Wenke from Shanxi Province, said that with only one child, he and his wife could put more energy into their business. Last year, the per capita income of his family was 3,300 yuan; yet for Huang Wang, his neighbor who had four children, the amount was only 330 yuan.

Another reason given by the federation leader was that women wish to free themselves from the heavy family chores and show their abilities in specialized production. According to statistics, women now make up 60 to 70 percent of the total workers in rural enterprises.

A third reason is that peasants have realized that a small family makes it possible to bring up their child decently and get him or her the best education.

The leader concluded that the fast development of social welfare in the countryside has lessened the peasants' anxiety over their retirement.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ETHNIC MINORITY WRITTEN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED

OW270734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kunming, September 27 (XINHUA)--Yunnan Province is promoting the use of the written languages of 14 of its 24 ethnic minorities.

Before 1949 when the people's republic was founded, the province's ethnic minorities, except for the Tibetans and Dais, had basically no written languages.

Efforts were made to create, reform and perfect 11 written languages for eight minority ethnic groups including Lisu, Jingpo, Lahu and Va by 1966. However, the disastrous "cultural revolution" (1966-76) halted the work.

The program started again in 1979 when the provincial committee on nationality languages resumed work and research institutes were set up. Three provincial meetings had been held since 1981 to discuss specific problems.

More than 5,000 teachers of nationality languages have been trained since 1980 in colleges and training classes run by various local governments.

They are now teaching the written languages of 14 minority ethnic groups including Yi, Bai, Dai, Miao, Naxi, Lisu, Lahu, Hani, Derung and Jingpo.

For instance, in the Dehong autonomous prefecture bordering on Burma, where Dai and Jingpo nationalities live, 301 primary schools offer minority-language courses, accounting for 40 percent of the total number of primary schools.

Night schools have also been opened to spread the minority languages. More than 19,500 people have attended 642 such schools in Simao and Baoshan prefectures, and Lijiang Naxi autonomous county since last year.

Some 512 kinds, or 3.8 million copies, of textbooks and books on popular science in minority languages had been published between 1979 and 1984.

Now, official circulars, notices, and legal papers issued in the province are using Han (Chinese) and minority languages simultaneously. The same is true with lawsuits. Radio programs in minority languages have been added from five in 1979 to nine now. In addition, the province has dubbed 450 films in a dozen minority languages over the past 4 years, while the number of newspapers and periodicals in minority languages has increased remarkably.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CUI NAIFU SAYS WORK SOLVES WELFARE PROBLEM

OW240910 Beijing XINHUA 0730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Dalian, September 24 (XINHUA)--The best way to solve the welfare problem for disabled people in China is to arrange work for them, according to Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs.

Welfare enterprises throughout China achieved a production value of 2.8 billion yuan and earned profits worth 310 million yuan in 1984, he said.

The government provides jobs for disabled people so they can live on their own and take part in normal social life, Cui said at a recent national meeting on welfare production held here.

As a developing country, China is unable to offer all disabled people welfare funds or force state-run enterprises to employ them all, he noted.

According to rough calculations, China has about 20 million disabled people. There are 14,000 welfare enterprises throughout the country with 550,000 employees, Cui said.

In urban areas, about 200,000 (70 percent) of the disabled people with ability to work, have been employed, he noted.

The percentage is much higher at Dalian in Liaoning Province, Shijiazhuang in Hebei Province, Changzhou in Jiangsu Province and Shashi in Hubei Province.

Cui said there are three basic forms of welfare production. Several people working under one roof is the simplest form. It is usually called a production team and is led by the neighborhood committee. A more advanced form is a welfare factory, which has up to several hundred employees equipped with tools, machines and workshops. A transition form is one almost without workshops. Workers stay at home knitting or embroidering for a factory, which distributes raw materials, takes back finished products and sells them.

Welfare enterprises enjoy deduction or exemption of taxes and other favorable conditions, Cui explained.

The state pays special attention to the security of the disabled people while providing jobs for them, the civil affairs official said.

The Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has set up a welfare fund for the disabled and a welfare factory with 1,000 employees. About one third of them are disabled people.

The factory kept a record of their physiological defects and arranged work for them accordingly. The crippled operate electric sewing machines. Retarded people do cleaning, packing or other safe work. Those suffering serious deformities only work at home, it was explained.

Disabled workers enjoy special favor in work quotas and income. A minimum wage is guaranteed to them, and the more they produce, the higher their income will be.

The factory also issued them certificates for the priority in taking bus, seeing doctors and shopping. The dining-hall and the nursery also show special concern for them.

The youth of the company also raised funds to buy 30 wheel-chairs for the crippled.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

URUMQI BAZAARS INCREASE AFTER CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW270856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 27 Sep 85

["Kashgar--A City Combining Ancient Tradition and Modern Life"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Urumqi, September 27 (XINHUA correspondents Fang Yinong and Fan Yingli)--Thousands of Muslims kneel on their prayer rugs at the Id Kah mosque in Kashar every day, a city near the western border of the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, and ask Allah to bestow happiness upon them.

At the bazaars surrounding this famous mosque, traders telephone their agents in Shanghai and Guangzhou thousands of miles away, asking them to ship in consumer goods in short supply locally.

A dozen private traders now have installed telephones and there is a waiting list, a local government official said.

What is happening in Kashgar--a city with a history of more than 2,000 years--makes it a study in contrasts.

This was a major stop on the ancient "silk road" which ran from China's east coast through central Asia to Europe. It is also Xinjiang's Islamic center. Of the city's 180,000 residents, 140,000 are Muslims belonging to the Uygur nationality.

On visiting the local bazaars, one becomes aware of how ancient tradition combines with modern life in this largest town in southern Xinjiang.

Early on a Sunday morning, Uygur families dressed in their best clothing, go by horse or donkey cart to the nearest bazaar.

Almost everything can be found there--food, clothing, textiles, consumer durables, and farm animals. Young women wander through the stalls buying silks and satins. Some better-off matrons with heavy brown veils over their faces, look over the gold jewelry.

Western suits are also becoming increasing popular here among young men and women, who nonetheless wear embroidered skull caps--a Uygur tradition.

The latest modern invasion are the imported Japanese motorcycles seen racing along the roads with the drivers dressed in the same fashion as young people in coastal cities.

At noon, thousands of people flock to the largest bazaar in eastern Kashgar which is open only on Sundays. The food and goods stalls cover an area of eight hectares and attract 100,000 people at the height of the day, local officials said.

At the livestock market on the bank of a small river, camels kneel in watchful patience and sheep baa in boredom. A middle-aged man in black leads a horse around the grounds to see what shape it's in, then bargains loud and long before the deal is concluded.

Above the cries of vendors and the bright chatter of children can be heard the strains of traditional Uygur music blasting from many tape recorders.

Bazaars were denounced as "capitalistic" during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) and outlawed. As a result, there were only eight left in 1976, making it very difficult for the local people to buy and sell their produce.

Twenty-nine bazaars have been opened or reopened since 1979. Sales there came to about 34 million yuan last year.

This accounted for 26 percent of Kashgar's retail sales, according to the city's industry and commerce administration.

One of the most attractive parts of the bazaar is the place where daggers are sold just opposite the Id Kah mosque. Here tourists from Western countries and Hong Kong choose from a variety of daggers with beautiful scabbards.

Some stalls sell jewelry and silk from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, cigarettes from England and the United States, and nylon stockings from France.

Modern life and concepts are bringing about big changes among the people of Kashgar. One might say that Kashgar is on the way to modernization, but the charm and beauty of the ancient tradition lingers.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PLAYWRIGHT DISCUSSES SERVING SOCIALISM

OW171956 Beijing XINHUA in English GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Shanghai, September 17 (XINHUA)--A writer in a socialist country should use his or her pen to promote the principle of "serve the people," a modern playwright Sha Yexin said here today.

Sha recently joined the Communist Party and was appointed president of the Shanghai People's Art Theater.

Interviewed by XINHUA, Sha said a writer's role was a very important one. A writer should not write for financial gain nor personal status.

Works of literature and art should serve a clear purpose, such as being educational, aesthetic or recreational.

Sha 47, became recognized as a writer after the smashing of the "gang of four" at the end of the cultural revolution.

He wrote both the controversial "impostor" and the prize-winning work, "Mayor Chen Yi," which both had a big impact on the theater world.

"Impostor" exposes unhealthy tendencies in the Communist Party and society as a whole.

The work has at first criticized for being extreme. Sha said: "I have both Marxist views and non-Marxist views, and both socialist ideas and non-socialist ideas.

"My way of thinking tends to be one-sided, and sometimes I tend to go to extremes. All this is reflected in my works.

"But I am entirely for socialism. It is rather natural for some works to arouse controversy, and for writers to carry out criticism and self-criticism.

"In writing 'impostor,' I intended to tell the people what a Communist Party member should not do, and in writing 'Mayor Chen Yi,' I wanted to tell people what a Communist Party member should do."

Sha said he wanted the Shanghai People's Art Theater to be "a modern theater with international prestige that serves the people and socialism.

"We will train more people and stage more productions. And we will step up international exchanges and put Chinese plays on the international stage."

The theater's production of "the family" adapted from Ba Jin's novel had achieved a big success in Japan, he said. And the French play, "The Three Musketeers" with a Chinese cast, would be staged in France.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VETERAN PLAYWRIGHT SUPPORTS NEW-STYLE DRAMA

OW171345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--China's veteran playwright of 50 years standing, Cao Yu, does not abide by old traditions, instead, supports the recent effort by some young directors to create new-style drama. He said this in an interview with XINHUA.

Several of the so-called new-style modern dramas are now being staged in Beijing, sparking both commendation and condemnation.

An example is "wild man" which expresses the idea of environmental protection. Its supporters claim it is a breakthrough by making use of new Western drama style. But its opponents, citing half-empty theaters, say that the play is too obscure.

Cao, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, supported the continued running of these dramas. But, he said he hoped that the new trailblazers would bear the needs of the audience in mind.

"Theaters belong to the audience. Playwrights, therefore should make it their top priority to understand the audience," he said.

All playwrights, he said, must realize that Chinese audiences have developed their own tastes based on their cultural background.

Cao pointed out that with TV becoming more and more popular, modern drama is losing its audiences. The most important measure to change the situation, he said, lies in artistic education that should be introduced in primary schools.

As a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the leading Chinese playwright suggested all the universities and colleges set up amateur drama troops as an effort to make modern drama more popular.

The 75-year-old Cao published his first play, "The Thunderstorm" in 1933. Two years later, he put out his second work, "The Sunrise," and 1941 witnessed his third masterpiece, "Peking Man." All these three works were praised by critics as "ever-flourishing flowers in the art garden" and Cao Yu is considered to be one of the founders of modern drama in China.

The historical drama, "Wang Zhaojun" is his latest work. Most of his plays have been translated into Japanese, English, Russian, French, German and other foreign languages, and have been staged outside the country.

Cao Yu studied Western literature at Beijing's Qinghua University and did research on European drama.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLECTION OF MODERN CHINESE NOVELS PUBLISHED

OW171351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--A multi-volume "Collection of Modern Chinese Novels" is being edited and published by the People's Literature Publishing House here, and copies will be sent to an exhibition of Chinese books to be held in Hong Kong in December.

Editor Lin Leqi told XINHUA that the series, which contains works of more than 40 writers since the "May 4" movement of 1919, aims at introducing China's best modern and contemporary novels to readers in a systematical way and helping record the country's development in literature.

Hu Depei, a publishing house official, said apart from works of celebrated writers such as Mao Dun, Ba Jin, Lao She, Xiao Jun, Ding Ling and Ye Shentao, the series has also collected the winners of the biannual "Mao Dun Literature Prize," the highest award for Chinese novels. The award was established in 1983.

Mao Dun (Shen Yanbing, 1896-1981) was one of China's most outstanding contemporary writers and chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

Hu said China's novelwriting has been "very brisk" in recent years and many works are of high artistic quality. He said, this reflects the flourishing of the country's contemporary literature.

Volumes in the series which have already been published include Mao Dun's "Eclipse," Xiao Jun's "August in the Countryside," Ding Ling's "The Sun Shines over the Sanggan River," Yang Mo's "Song of Youth," Wang Meng's "Long Live Youth," Li Guowen's "Spring in Winter" and Gu Hua's "Furong Town."

The People's Literature Publishing House was founded in 1951. Before the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), it published more than 90 percent of China's novels. During the past 34 years, more than 1,000 writers have had their works published by the establishment.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH LITERARY THEORY CRITICS CONVENED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 6

/Article by Li Tong /2621 1749/: "WENYI BAO Convenes Forum for Youth Literature and Art Theory Critics"

/Text/ From 26 to 31 August, more than 40 critics of the theory of literature and art from 10 provinces, cities and autonomous regions met in Beijing to discuss newly-developed issues in the field of literary theory and criticism at a seminar hosted by WENYI BAO.

As more and more literary works are being produced, the study of literary theory and literary criticism has become increasingly vigorous and exhaustive. A group of novice literary critics with an average age of 30 has conducted research in and offered insightful criticisms on topics that had never been discussed before. Senior literary critics from the party organization and the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association have attached great importance to this phenomenon. The seminar was first of its kind since the founding of the nation.

On the floor, participating comrades analyzed many of the newly-arisen phenomena with newly-developed methods and explained the theory behind their existence. Many comrades held that as we have adopted the open door policy internationally and a more responsive economic policy domestically and as literary and artistic output continues to grow and voice different ideological beliefs, people engaged in literary criticism must adhere to the basic principle of Marxism, continue to absorb new knowledge and utilize new ideas, and research and analytical methods that are most suitable to the four modernizations so that their work can keep up with that of writers. Participants also discussed whether and how literary studies should employ methods used in the study of natural sciences, how to deal with the issue concerning "root-searching" raised by certain young writers and how to evaluate the methods of and ideas presented in modern Western literature. A dozen or so middle-aged literary critics took part in the discussion to exchange experience with their younger counterparts.

Officials from the Chinese Writers' Association--Feng Mu /7458 3668/, Wang Meng /3769 5536/, Tang Dacheng /0781 6671 2052/, Bao Chang /7637 2490/, and Xie Yongwang /6200 3057 2489/--delivered speeches at the seminar.

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CSO: 4005/1436

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING WRITES NAME FOR WIDE-SCREEN FILM

OW161421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)--"Song of the Chinese Revolution," a wide-screen film reproducing a musical spectacular of the same name about modern Chinese history, will be shown nationwide October 1 to mark the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The film covers Chinese history from the Opium War of the 1840's to the 1980's. Xiao Mu, director of the August 1 Film Studio, made the announcement here today at a press conference.

He said the revolutionary pageant represents the highest level of China's music and dance in the 1980's. Seventy-two performances have been given since its debut last autumn, attracting 100,000 theatregoers.

To allow more people to enjoy the pageant's story, he said, his studio, authorized by the Culture Ministry, put it on the screen.

Party leader Deng Xiaoping wrote the name for the film.

At a symposium held last week critics said that the musical, with a cast of 1,500 musicians, dancers and other artists from all over China, successfully reflects the country's modern history and achievements in music and dance.

Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other late party and state leaders are portrayed in the show.

China staged its first revolutionary pageant, "The East Is Red," in the 1960's. It depicted the country's history from the "May 4" movement of the 1910's to 1949, when the Chinese Communist Party took power. It also was filmed by the August 1 Film Studio, together with the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCHOLARS DEBATE QING DYNASTY 'WESTERNIZATION'

OW121512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Lanzhou, September 12 (XINHUA)--Controversial views were aired on the "Westernization Movement"--an effort to introduce Western production techniques into China about a century ago--at a recent symposium here.

The movement was launched by high-ranking officials of the Qing Dynasty government, represented by Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang and Zuo Zongtang, from the 60's through the 90's of the 19th century.

Leaders of the movement advocated introduction of machines from Western countries, building factories, production of firearms, developing mineral resources, translation of Western scientific literature and sending students to study abroad.

However, these officials were feudal bureaucrats, including some who suppressed the Taiping revolution (1851-64), the largest peasant uprising in China's history.

Li Hongzhang signed unequal treaties with foreign powers and has been regarded as a national capitulationist.

The movement has been a controversial topic among scholars up to this day.

Some participants considered the movement reactionary, as it speeded up the process of semi-colonization of Chinese society. During the movement, the Chinese feudal rulers colluded with the imperialists in putting down peasant uprisings.

This was also the prevailing view on the "Westernization Movement" nationwide in the 1950's, and is the definition of the movement in Chinese dictionaries.

However, most participants at the symposium thought the movement progressive, for it promoted capitalist growth in China during that period, regardless of the initiators' motives. Hence it represented a new and progressive trend in history, they said.

This view was first voiced by Jiang Duo, a research fellow at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (equivalent in rank to that of professor), in the early 60's. This touched off heated discussions later.

Sponsored by the magazines, "historical studies" and "contemporary history" and Lanzhou University, the symposium was attended by 70 scholars from across the country.

Many books and papers with different views on the "Westernization Movement" have been published in China during the past few years.

CSO: 4000/058

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION SCIENCE INSTITUTE--Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The China Publication Science Institute has been inaugurated. The primary tasks of the institute are to do scientific research into publishing and editing work, write histories of publishing work in China and foreign countries, and train specialized personnel for the publication department. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 31 Aug 85 OW]

AIR FORCE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS--Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 scientific research achievements made by 28 Air Force schools are on display in an exhibition in Beijing. The items on display include technological inventions and innovations, microcomputer applications, and improved teaching equipment. The Air Force Surface-to-Air Missile Academy has improved missile maintenance rules with the aid of microcomputers. Some units which experimented with the new maintenance rules for 1 year have reduced the rate of missile malfunctions by 39 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 31 Aug 85 OW]

INSCRIPTIONS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL--Comrade Chen Yun recently wrote the name "Beijing Municipal Hongmiao Primary School" for the Hongmiao Primary School in Xicheng District. Comrade Zhang Aiping wrote two inscriptions which read "Unite with and love students, and industriously create something new," and "Willingly nurse the young and enable them to struggle for the prosperity of the country." At the teachers' day celebration meeting held on 6 September, Hongmiao Primary School read out the school name and the inscriptions given by the central leaders. The 1,000 teachers and students of this school were greatly inspired. [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1]

COLLEGE FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--In the past 45 years, the Beijing Polytechnic College has trained for the state more than 20,000 senior technicians, some of whom have become technical and leadership backbones on all fronts. The college was formerly Yunnan College of Natural Science. Li Fuchun and Xu Teli had been its presidents. The Beijing Polytechnic College held a meeting on 22 September to mark its 45th founding anniversary. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, and others were present to extend their congratulations. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Sep 85]

XINJIANG CADRES ADDRESSED--Urumqi, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--A festive and jubilant atmosphere prevailed throughout Urumqi on the eve of the 30th anniversary of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Today, the central delegation which arrived here yesterday joined cadres and the masses of all nationalities in various colorful activities. The autonomous region held a cadres meeting in celebration of its 30th anniversary, and Wang Zhen, chief of the central delegation, and Wang Enmao, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee, addressed the meeting. The central delegation attended a ceremony to unveil a bronze statue marking the 36th anniversary of the PLA's march into Xinjiang and visited the Martyrs' Mausoleum to pay tribute to the martyrs of all nationalities who had heroically sacrificed their lives for Xinjiang's liberation and construction. The autonomous region gave a banquet in honor of the central delegation, and invited it to watch a full-length song and dance performance, "The Jubilant Song of Tian Shan," staged by over 400 literary and art workers of various nationalities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 30 Sep 85]

HUNGARIAN TROUP PERFORMANCE--Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--A visiting Hungarian chamber orchestra and quartet were a big hit with local music-lovers at their Beijing premiere at the Haidian theater here today. The world-famous Bartok quartet gave renditions of vintage Haydn and Beethoven, winning three curtain calls. The Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra led by its first violinist, Janos Rolla, drew warm applause from the packed hall with the Chinese piece, "Moon Reflected in the Second Fountain," as well as works by Vivaldi and Bartok. Vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Hua and Hungarian ambassador to China Laszlo Ivan and his wife were among the 1,000-strong audience. The 24-member troupe arrived here September 21. After another performance in the capital, the two groups will move on to Shanghai, Shenyang and Dalian. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 23 Sep 85 OW]

NEW BUILDING FOR DIPLOMATS--Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--Beijing's first office building specially built for use by foreign diplomats has opened in the Sanlitun diplomatic area. From next week, the 17-story building will be rented to diplomatic missions for use by commercial counsellors of Beijing Diplomatic Personnel Service Bureau. Beijing authorities have opened two diplomatic areas at Sanlitun and Jianguomen since 1955 for 110 embassies. There are now 1,370 diplomatic apartments covering 930,000 square meters. China now has diplomatic relations with 131 countries. Building work is now under way on another 540 apartments, covering 154,000 square meters. And there are plans to open a new diplomatic area near the Liangma River in northeastern Beijing, said Zhu. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 28 Sep 85 OW]

'CARRIER ROCKET UNDERWATER' LAUNCHED--Hong Kong, Sep 28 (AFP)--China today successfully launched at carrier rocket underwater at a deepsea target area in the Pacific, an independent newspaper reported, quoting a Chinese radio station. SING TAO evening news reported South China's Canton radio as saying the launch took place early today. The paper quoted the official China News Service as saying this was the third such test firing, with the last one in 1982. Beijing said last Saturday that it planned to launch a carrier rocket, set to land in a deepsea impact area, between today and October 18. Western military experts said they believed last week's announcement referred to a medium-range ballistic missile to be launched from a submarine. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 28 Sep 85 HK]

CHINESE MEDIA DENY REPORTING LAUNCH--Beijing, Sep 30 (AFP)--Confusion today surrounded Hong Kong reports that China successfully completed an underwater launch of a carrier rocket on Saturday, as Chinese media denied they had reported the event. SING TAO EVENING NEWS, an independent Hong Kong daily, Saturday quoted Guangzhou radio as saying that the experimental launch had been successfully completed. But a man who said he was the south China station's director, when contacted by telephone today, said, "We made no such report." A Saturday CHINA NEWS SERVICE (CNS) report on the launch, the printed text of which was received here today, gave background information on the planned experiment but did not say when it would take place. A staffer at CNS denied that the agency, which provides news to overseas Chinese newspapers, had reported the completion of the test. Chinese employees who answered repeated telephone calls at Defence and Aeronautics Ministries today would say only that the official spokesmen would be out for the remainder of the day. Commercial passenger jets, meanwhile, were continuing to steer clear of the sea area southeast of Shanghai, where China warned last week that it would be conducting a missile test between September 28 and October 18. Diplomats said the rocket, expected to be a submarine-launched mid-range ballistic missile, would be a highpoint in a lengthy Chinese research effort. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 30 Sep 85 HK]

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE FUND OPENING--Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Health Bureau held a reception here today to mark the founding of the Beijing traditional Chinese Medicine Fund. The fund has Bai Jiefu, former vice-mayor of Beijing as its honorary president and Chen Haosu, the present vice-mayor of Beijing, as president. Sun Yanqing, director of the Beijing Health Bureau and deputy-director of the fund, told reporters that the fund, a non-governmental organization, is aimed at encouraging research into and development of traditional Chinese medicine, awarding researchers who make special contributions and promoting education in traditional Chinese medicine. He said the fund will be aided financially by the government, and organizations and individuals home and abroad. Attending the reception were Minister of Public Health Vu Yueli, vice-chairman of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Party Shen Qizhen, Chen Haosu and traditional Chinese medicine practitioners in Beijing. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 29 Sep 85 OW]

REPORT ON WORKERS' EDUCATION--Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)--China's 30 million industrial workers have received basic cultural and vocational training in the past 4 years, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY citing figures from a special committee in charge of the work. Workers have reached junior middle school level and are more competent vocationally. Training workers who missed the chances for an education during the cultural revolution remains a must for China's economic growth, said a committee official. The training program is carried out through vocational, spare times schools, correspondence and on the job training throughout the country. Some 28,600 such schools were set up last year. About 25 million workers, accounting for 27 percent of the total, studied more than 100 hours last year. The major task now is to raise the quality of the teachers for workers' education and improve management of these training programs, said the official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 14 Sep 85 OW]

SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IMPROVES--Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)--The social status of Chinese women has improved considerably as reflected in the rise of their employment rate and educational level, according to the latest issue of BEIJING REVIEW published today. The English edition of the weekly says that the percentage of women in China's non-agricultural work force rose from 7.5 percent in 1949 to 36.5 percent in 1983. This means that 41.99 million women were employed by the end of 1983. The employment rate of China's working age population was 86.7 percent, according to the 1982 national census. Compared with 1949 when the people's republic was founded, the weekly notes, the educational level of women has also risen markedly. There are now 80 million female students in China's schools. The college enrollment of women in 1984 rose 10.8 percent over 1949, while the figure for secondary schools jumped 19.5 percent and for primary schools 18.3 percent. Most women now have something to say about whom they marry, the journal says, and remarriage for women is no longer considered immoral. In the early 1950's, the average life expectancy for women in Beijing was about 4 years less than that for men. Today, women in all of China can expect to live to be 69 years old, 3 years more than men. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 16 Sep 85 OW]

ZHONGKAI, XIANGNING WORKS PUBLISHED--Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--The first volume of the "Collected Works of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning," the most complete ever, has been published by the People's Publishing House, and the second volume will come out this month. Noted patriots and democratic revolutionists, the married couple, Liao Zhongkai (1877-1925) and He Xiangning (1878-1972), joined the national bourgeois revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen earlier this century. They were representatives of the left wing of the Kuomintang and close friends of the Chinese Communist Party. They struggled all their lives for China's independence, freedom and prosperity. The first volume of their works, with 40 illustrations, contains 863 essays, speeches, telegrams, documents, poems and translations by the couple. The first part consists of works by Liao, and the second by He. This is the first time for He's works to be published in a collection. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 13 Sep 85 OW]

BOOK ON KMT-CPC COOPERATION--Chongqing, September 13 (XINHUA)--A book on the second period of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party during China's war against Japanese aggression has been published by the Chongqing Publishing House. The two-volume, "Records of the People's Political Council," was compiled by the Chongqing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the municipal party school with Meng Guanghan, vice-chairman of the committee as editor in chief. The people's political council was set up by the Kuomintang government in 1938 during the anti-Japanese war. Among its members were people from the Kuomintang, communists and representatives from other parties. The council was dismissed in May 1947 after the anti-Japanese war ended. The book gives a factual record of the coming into existence and development of the organization, then the country's highest consultative body, and the relationship between the Kuomintang, and the Communist Party and other parties in the council. The foreword of the book, written by Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, says that the book is important in the studies of the history of the Communist Party, the Republic of China (1911-1949) and China's war against Japanese aggression. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 13 Sep 85 OW]

EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED STRESSED--Recently, the Chinese Foundation for the Welfare of the Handicapped and the publisher of MARCH WIND have received from all over the country letters complaining against the difficulties handicapped people encounter in applying for schools. After having studied the issue, Li Peng, vice premier and director of the State Council on Education, stated in a letter to MARCH WIND: "We should all be concerned with the welfare of the handicapped. They are entitled to receive an education, learn new things and master technical skills. They should not only be self-reliant but also contribute to the socialist construction of the motherland." /Text/ /Beijing
RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 3/ 12680

CSO: 4005/1435

EAST REGION

TEMPERING PARTY CHARACTER DURING REFORM

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by the Policy Research Office of the Organization Department of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee: "Temper Party Character during Reform and the Open-Door Policy Era"]

[Text] The party character of communist party members is a concentrated manifestation of the class character of the proletariat. It requires that, in whatever complex environment, party members place the party's and the people's interests in first place, that they wholeheartedly serve the people.

The core content of party character is fixed, and its manifestation is also concrete. During the decades of war, to disregard one's own safety in order to liberate the people was an expression of strong party character. Today, just as comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out, to undertake the four modernizations with one mind and one heart is a concrete manifestation of communist party members putting into practice the general directive of wholeheartedly serving the people. If we can achieve this, it can be said that we have party character; if we cannot, then we lack it.

Reform is China's second revolution; it is the self-fulfillment and development of the socialist system. The many new ways of thinking, new standards, and new activity patterns created by the reform assault tremendously the conceptual world of people, changing all unsuitable old conventions and old patterns. Many communist party members are able to stand at the forefront of the reform, but there are some party members whose thinking is perplexed, whose actions limp along, who are afraid of change, and who cling to conventions. A very small minority of party members go so far as to take advantage of loopholes in reform, pursuing their own fulfillment and gain; these are corrupted by the rotten thinking of the bourgeoisie. These problems among party members show that the party character of some of our party members is still not firm, that it must be tempered in reform.

To firmly hold to reform, to consciously develop the socialist commodity economy and, at the same time, to guard against and prevent the principles of commodity exchange from intruding into the area of our political life--this is an important aspect in forging party character in this new era.

The full development of the commodity economy is a stage which cannot be bypassed in the development of the society and economy. When we consciously rely upon and use the law of value and fully develop the socialist commodity economy, we are implementing a necessary condition in the modernization of our economy. Despite the fact that we suffered to a considerable degree in the past because of our lacking an understanding of this, there are still some party members who hold to erroneous concepts and do not dare to let go and proceed. A communist party member possessed of a conscious, firm party character will certainly want to change old concepts which are not in keeping with the times, and throw himself into the reform, using practical actions to develop the commodity economy.

However, we must not forget that development of the commodity economy is not the goal; the development of the socialist enterprise is the goal. Consequently, every communist party member, at the same time that he is actively spurring the development of the commodity economy, must be on the alert against and prevent the principles of commodity exchange from invading the area of our political life. We must be on the alert against and prevent the "unseen hand" from dominating our ideological consciousness and character.

To firmly hold to opening to the outside, to consciously absorb superior scientific, technical, and cultural fruits from abroad, while at the same time soberly and firmly resisting the influences of corrupt bourgeois thinking--this is another important aspect in the forging of party character in the new era.

To open out to the world abroad is first of all to import technology and develop the economy. However, simply to import technology and not import advanced concepts and culture is not scientific and not in accord with the inevitable law of the development of human society. In the wake of our gradual increase in opening to foreign countries, things of foreign spiritual culture will increasingly be introduced. In order to create a new culture on the foundation on the foundation of the traditional culture which meets the demands for socialist modernization, we must possess an extensive breadth of vision and discriminatory ability with regard to treating culture from abroad. It is just as Lenin said: it is only when we grasp the entirety of the superior cultural crystallization created by mankind that one can become a true communist fighter.

We must observe that, just as the traditional culture of our country and nationalities are not all the same in its essence, so too not all culture which comes from abroad is fine jade; in it is also poisonous drink which is "sweet to the taste" and rubbish which spreads a corrupting, rotten flavor--the worship of money and material things, the commercialization of the human spirit, decadent culture, and so forth. All this is enough to corrupt the spirit of a person. Consequently, every Communist party member, at the same time that he hungrily absorbs new knowledge, must strengthen his digestive capacity, taking in the essence and expelling the dregs.

We live in a changing era filled with complex contradictions which we must constantly explore. People's understanding frequently lags behind the development of things. Without the scientific world view of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, we would have no way to correctly understand this

era and its numerous and complicated problems. It is only by greatly raising the level of scientific and cultural knowledge of the entire body of party members, only by fashioning the scientific world view of Marxism into the mainstay of party character, that we will be able to consolidate and firm up party character. Only thus will our party be able to truly become the central force of reform. Consequently, we must strengthen study and at the same time regard the overcoming of ignorance as an important link in tempering party character in reform and the policy of opening to the outside.

Whether or not we can firmly hold to reform and the policy of opening to the outside, and at the same time vigorously resist the encroachment of decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and maintain and expand our superior traditions--this is the standard which is testing the purity of the party character of every one of us. The tempering which we are receiving is many-sided as well as concrete. For example, reform in the economy, in science, and in the educational system, reform in the commodity pricing system and wage system, as well as reform in the organizing of the personnel system, etc. are all constantly testing every party member. Communist ideals, the aim of serving the people, the concept of the whole and strict discipline are all embodiments of the party character of every party member; these are also where the strength resides by which every Communist party member will be able to undergo all kinds of tempering and testing.

If party character is not pure reform will not be completed. Reform and opening require the guarantee of sturdy party character; party character also needs to be tempered to an even more pure degree through reform and opening out. To temper party character in opening and in reform is the important task facing us today in undertaking education on party character.

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CSO: 4005/1390

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI ELECTS NEW MAYOR, VICE MAYORS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Fourth Meeting of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Conference Triumphantly Concludes"]

[Text] The Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Conference's Fourth Meeting held its third plenary session yesterday morning. The meeting was presided over by executive chairman Shi Ping [2457 1627].

The session passed the "Shanghai Municipal Universal Mandatory Education Regulations."

The plenary session also approved the person in charge of inspecting balloting and the name list of ballot inspectors. It made an initial selection of candidates for the mayor and vice mayor, the deputy directors of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Conference and committee members, and the Municipal Mid-level People's Courts head. It also announced the name list of formal candidates who had been selected and decided upon.

At the fourth plenary session of the fourth meeting of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Conference held yesterday afternoon, by means of secret balloting by the entire body of delegates, Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046] was elected mayor of Shanghai and Xie Lijuan [6200 7787 1227] vice mayor. Elected as deputy directors of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Conference were Wang Jian [3769 7003], Pei Xianbai [5952 0341 4101], Shu Wen [5289 2429], Cao Tianqin [2580 1131 2953], Zuo Ying [1563 5391]. Wang Ke [3769 0344], Wang Yuanhua [3769 0337 0553], Shen Minkang [3088 2404 1660], Li Jiagao [2621 1367 4473], Lu Ming [7120 2494], Cao Miao [2580 8693], and Xiong Duanxiang [3574 5083 4382] were elected as members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Conference. Yao Genglin [1202 6342 7792] was elected judge of the Municipal Mid-Level People's Court.

At 5:05 pm the executive chairman of the plenary session announced the election results and the hall resounded with the sound of fervent applause.

When the newly elected mayor, vice mayor, deputy directors of the Municipal People's Conference Standing Committee, Committee members, and judge of the Mid-Level People's Court went up to the speaker's platform to face the entire body of delegates, the sound of fervent, lengthy applause throughout the hall

celebrated their election, and it was sincerely hoped that they would serve the people of Shanghai wholeheartedly.

The plenary session was presided over by executive chairman Chen Yi [7115 3085].

Sitting on the speaker's platform with the executive chairman were: Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], Yang Ti [2799 1029], Zhong Min [6988 3046], Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660], Shi Ping, Chen Yi, He Yixiang [0149 0110 4382], Di Jingxiang [3695 2529 5980], Wang Tao [3769 3447], Wu Ruohan [0702 5387 1344], Li Peinan [2621 1014 0589], Tan Jiazhen [6151 1367 2830], Liu Nianzhi [0491 1819 2535], San Quanfu [1327 0356 4395], Li Jinglin [2621 2529 3829], Chen Liang [7115 0081], Fan Qinshan [3058 2953 1472], and Gu Deng [7357 3597].

Seated on the speaker's platform were also: Wang Daohan [3769 6670 3211], Yuan Chongwu [7086 1504 2976], Zhu Zongbao [2612 1350 5508], Li Zhaoji [2621 5128 1015], Liu Zhenyuan [0491 2182 0337], Ye Gongqi [0673 0361 1142], the Municipal Political Consultative Conference chairman Li Guohao [2621 0948 6275] and deputy chairman Yang Kai [2799 1956], Zhao Chaogou [6392 6389 2845], Wu Wenqi [0702 2494 4388], Zhou Bi [0719 3880], Zhang Ruifang [1728 3843 5364], and the Municipal High-Level People's Court judge Hua Lianhui [5478 5114 1145].

Fang Buqing [5364 2975 7230], deputy director and committee member of the National People's Conference Education, Science, Literature, and Health Committee, also sat on the speaker's platform.

With the vigorous strains of the national anthem, the fourth meeting of the Eighth Municipal People's Conference, which lasted 5 days and satisfactorily completed every task on its agenda, triumphantly concluded.

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CSO: 4005/1390

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION SECRETARY ON UNHEALTHY TRENDS

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Zhang Dinghong [1728 1353 7703], secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, pointed out yesterday at a meeting of discipline commission secretaries of departments, branch offices, and districts: The work priority of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission for the second half of the year is (1) to emphasize the question of party style of leadership cadres at the level of bureau and above in the city; (2) to investigate major and important cases of violation of discipline and severely improper style; (3) to emphasize strongly from beginning to end the education of the broad masses of party members with regard to party spirit, party style, and party discipline.

Comrade Zhang Dinghong said that Shanghai has already achieved results in curbing and correcting improper styles, and, in enterprises operated by party and government organs and by cadres, it has already basically curbed such problems as the excessive issuance of money awards and material goods, the use of public funds for advances to employees to purchase durable consumer goods, the demand by upper level departments for money and goods from the lower levels, the over-selling of prize tickets, the selling of bonuses, and so forth. Of the 191 companies of all types operated by municipal organs and districts, counties, and bureaus, nine have halted operations, 112 have been taken off the hook, and 81 persons have quit. With regard to the money awards, subsidies, and material goods issued in excess, bonus taxes have been imposed in accordance with the appropriate regulations. By the end of June, the city had transmitted more than 55 million yuan in taxes on money awards, which comes to 98 percent of all such taxes which are to be paid.

Comrade Zhang Dinghong pointed out that at present some units still rather frequently use public funds for entertainment by hidden methods. Some use methods of shifting from hotels to collective units in suburban counties; some shift to dining halls. The question of giving support has also not been completely curbed. Some of the incorrect styles among leadership cadres which had been corrected during the first stage of party rectification last year had recently reappeared. The leadership cadres in some units have taken more than their share of staff and workers promotion funds. Some leadership cadres have taken high amounts of bonuses, or, under the guise of organizing

technical coordination, have received a high level of money awards and high-grade goods from outside.

With regard to how to correct incorrect styles, Zhang Dinghong proposed: (1) leadership organs and leadership cadres must consciously eliminate their own incorrect styles in accordance with party principles, and conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons. (2) Education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline must be undertaken for party members, so as to enable the strengthening of the concept of party spirit on the part of the members; (3) On the basis of clearly investigating the problem, those seriously incorrect styles which have already appeared should be handled in accordance with policy. (4) Starting out with reality in one's own department, we must formulate rules and regulations for correcting and preventing incorrect styles along with concrete policies and provisions. Finally, he demanded that party committees at all levels, especially leading bodies in districts, counties, and bureaus, study well the relevant Central Committee documents, relate these to reality, conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons in the proper and improper aspects of correcting party style, stress fully the building of the "two civilizations," use model materials to educate the broad masses of party members, strengthen the concept of party spirit, heighten the party members' adherence to the principle of party spirit, and maintain the self-awareness of party discipline.

Wei Jimin [7614 1015 3046], deputy secretary of the Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee chaired the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/1423

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI TO STRENGTHEN EDUCATION ON PARTY SPIRIT

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Undertake and Strengthen Education on Party Spirit for Party Members in the City"]

[Text] At the meeting, convened yesterday, of party members and responsible cadres of the entire city, it was proposed that, in July, August, and September, strengthened party spirit education be generally undertaken for party members in the city, especially for party member cadres who are responsible for leadership jobs at all levels, so as to raise the ideological and political character of party members fundamentally and meet the needs of reform and the implementation of the four modernizations.

The meeting was jointly convened by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Propaganda Department, Organization Department, and Party Rectification Office, the Municipal Discipline Committee and the Municipal Committee Party School. Zeng Qinghong [2582 1987 4767], head of the Municipal Committee Standing Committee and Organization Department, chaired the meeting.

Gong Xinhan [7895 1800 3466], deputy head of the Municipal Committee Propaganda Department laid out plans for starting the work of strengthening education on party spirit. After explaining the necessity for launching the strengthened party spirit education to the city's party members, he advanced his opinions on the guiding ideology and primary approach to developing education. In order to undertake and strengthen education on party spirit for party members, we must put emphasis on the long-term and regular aspect of it; we must emphasize the entire third quarter as the core work. The education this time on strengthening party spirit must closely center on the theme of implementing the four modernizations and spurring reform. The target of party spiritual education is every party member in the city. We must proceed in accordance with the differing circumstances of party members, differentiate various levels, put forward different demands, and place priority on the party members and cadres who have leadership jobs at all levels.

Gong Xinhan pointed out that in undertaking party spiritual education this time we must pay attention to whom the education is directed at, emphasize and carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice, advocate and utilize the weapons of criticism and self-criticism, make vigorous the form of education and avoid formalism.

Zhou Ke [0719 0344], director of the Municipal Committee Party Rectification Office, clarified some questions of ideology and understanding with regard to launching the party spirit education. He said that economic reform is the most important policy at present, but it must be understood that if party spirit is not pure the reform will not be completed. This question must definitely be resolved. We must forge party spirit in the reform and strengthen the building of the party so as to guarantee the smooth advance of reform.

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CSO: 4005/1423

EAST REGION

SHANDONG SECRETARY ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK190732 Jinan CAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial educational work conference on 31 August: "Realistically Place Education in a Strategic Position" -- place not given]

[Text] This provincial educational work conference is very successful. This success is mainly attributed to the participants' efforts to conscientiously study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the educational structure and the guidelines of the national educational work conference and their efforts to discuss and give specific suggestions for implementing the central decision in our province in the light of the reality. After revision, these suggestions will be considered as an official document of the provincial CPC Committee and government and will be promulgated to the lower levels. We hope that all localities will conscientiously study this document and put it into practice. Now I would like to give some opinions concerning the following four issues:

1. Issue of cognition

Everybody knows that knowledge, technology, and talented people have occupied a very important position in the economic and social development, and respecting knowledge and talented people as well as developing educational, scientific, and technological undertakings is the universal law in the modern economic and social development. Our party and state have been concerned about the development of educational undertakings. The 12th CPC Congress listed education as one of the three major strategic points. The leading comrades of the central authorities have made brilliant expositions on several occasions on the strategic position of education. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have paid close attention to educational work and have formulated a series of principles and policies on respecting knowledge and talented people and on vigorously developing educational undertakings. While designing a blueprint for China's four modernizations and working out plans for various reforms, the central authorities have given consideration to the whole situation of the economic, scientific, technological, and educational sectors, and have issued three decisions on several occasions on the reform of the economic, scientific, technological, and educational structures in order to make them support and promote one another.

All these show that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have realistically placed education in a due strategic position. However, such a leap forward in our understanding has not come easily. For such success, we have spent scores of years of fumbling, traversed many tortuous paths, and paid a dear price. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our educational undertakings have been rapidly restored and developed. Our broad masses of cadres have unceasingly enhanced their understanding of the importance of education and a great number of good examples of respecting knowledge, talented people, and education have emerged. This is a very gratifying phenomenon and an important indication of prosperity of our socialist undertakings. The present problem is that a considerable number of cadres, particularly some leading comrades at and above the county level have failed to fully understand the importance of education.

The statements of caring for, supporting, and developing education cannot be relied upon if the above problem has not been solved. This is why we have attached primary importance to the issue of cognition on the part of leaders.

First, developing education is an important premise of realizing socialist modernization. The decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the educational structure has explicitly pointed out that education should serve socialist construction and socialist construction should rely on education. Prior to the promulgation of the decision, Comrade Xiaoping has called on the educational front to gear its work to modernization, the world, and the future. The formulation of these important guiding ideology and major principles has shown the status of education in the four modernizations drive and exposed the relations of education, practical life, and future social development. Fundamentally speaking, without educational development, we would not have advanced technology and management, and would not be able to build socialist material and spiritual civilization and to realize the grand goal of socialist modernizations. We cannot build material and spiritual civilizations in the absence of knowledge.

Generally speaking, the level of education is in proportion to the level of material production and morality; and the backwardness in the economy and civilization coincides with the lack of education. A major way to enable the people to have knowledge is to let them attend school to receive education. I think that to understand the importance of education, we must first catch sight of this way.

From the angle of reform, the development of the educational undertakings will become more urgent. To achieve success in the four modernizations, we are now reforming the entire economic structure focusing on the urban economy, and are persisting in the principles of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. This current situation has set forth a new and still higher demand on the educational undertakings. Whether or not we can achieve remarkable results in the work of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy will be mainly determined by whether or not we have sufficient talented people to develop the work. To develop the planned commodity economy, and to enable various plants and enterprises to change their simple-production-style into a production-management-style,

improve the quality of their products, increase their economic efficiency, and win victory in the course of competitions, we urgently need those people who have modern scientific and technological knowledge and management and operational skills, need those plant directors, managers, economists, engineers, accountants, and statisticians who have the ability to open up a new situation, and also need tens of thousands of ordinary workers who have due knowledge and skills. Just the opposite, we are now suffering from the serious shortage of talented people and workers with due knowledge and skills. According to statistics, our province now has 970,000 cadres, of whom, only 17 percent are college-educated. Of the 4,249 staff members and workers of the economic commissions at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels, only 33.4 percent have received the specialized education of various kinds. In many professions and trades, the province's proportion of scientific and technological personnel in the total payroll is lower than the average national level of the same trades and professions. So far as the power industrial enterprises are concerned, the province's proportion is 1.4 percent as against the average national figure of 10 percent. For the coal industrial enterprises, the province's proportion is 2.7 percent as against the average national figure of 2.9 percent. For the petroleum industrial enterprises, the province's proportion is 5.5 percent as against the average national figure of 12.7 percent. For the chemical industrial enterprises, the province's proportion is 3.9 percent as against the average national figure of 5.1 percent. For the engineering industrial enterprises, the province's proportion is 2.6 percent as against the average national figure of 5.5 percent. For the textile industrial enterprises, the province's proportion is 3.6 percent as against the average national figure of 5.9 percent. Among the workers and staff members of the industrial and communications enterprises in the province, more than 80 percent are with education of junior middle school level or lower, and more than 75 percent are of the third-grade workers or lower.

To continuously readjust the rural production structure, to change the natural economy to a commodity economy, to develop a modernized and large-scale socialist agriculture, and to flourish the rural commodity economy, we must require the comrades engaging in the rural work and the agricultural laborers to have extensive knowledge, to master and learn to apply the market informations and to understand biology and management science to some extent. Therefore, to reform the structure of the rural production, the most important thing is changing the knowledge structure of peasants in addition to formulating appropriate policies. In this sense, the essence of the readjustment of the rural production structure is the readjustment of the knowledge structure of peasants. The key of this change still lies in vigorously developing the rural education, universally raising the educational level of peasants, and training a large number of specialized talents who are suitable for the readjustment of the rural production and for the development of the rural commodity economy. This is the same case to the work of opening to the outside world. After opening Qingdao and Yantai to the outside world, our province has imported hundreds of new technologies and installations from abroad. This has stepped up our economic strength and reserve strength, but this has also brought up some new problems. The prominent one is that we lack managers who have foreign economic and trading knowledge, and specialized

personnel who have a good knowledge of advanced technology. The experiences of many countries have shown that the level of success in importing new technology depends on whether or not a country has an adequate number of specialized personnel and a large contingent of laborers who have been trained professionally. We have both successful and unsuccessful examples in this respect. In 1982 Weifang electronics industrial company imported from Japan a cassette recorder body production line, invested 2.6 million yuan in succession in running three schools, and sent more than 200 staff members and workers to higher educational institutes for further studies at home and abroad. Thanks to this company's efforts to pay attention to personnel training and technical education, the cultural and technological quality of the workers ranks has greatly improved. New technology has been rapidly digested and absorbed and the quality of products has been rapidly improved. Last May, we began to resell products to Japan. So far, some 23,000 products have been resold. Contrarily, some enterprises lack specialized personnel and the technical quality of their workers ranks is very poor. Although they have also imported new technology and equipment, their blindness in import has resulted in leaving many equipment unused, making them unable to display their role. This is a big waste. It is thus unclear that the central leading comrades' saying that "we have everything except talented people for China's four modernizations" is very correct and true. Our leading comrades at all levels should profoundly understand from such statement the importance of and urgency in developing education, and should discard all wrong viewpoints of giving no attention to or even neglecting education.

Second, educational investment is one which can play a long-term role and yield the greatest economic results. At present, all people are concerned about and stressing economic results. As far as I know, speaking in terms of macroeconomic and social development, nothing but educational investment can yield the best and the greatest economic results. To this date, some comrades have still maintained that "education is a purely consuming undertaking which requires inputs and yields no output." Therefore, they are reluctant to use their money in developing education. This is a lopsided apprehension. At present, when we talk about science and technology, we mean productive forces. The majority of comrades have acknowledged and accepted this, but not all of them have understood the relations of science, technology, and education. We should note that science and technology, if not applied to production are merely a knowledge formation and a hidden and possible productive force. Only when they are grasped by the producers and actually applied to production can they be turned into real productive forces. The main way to achieve this is to conduct education. Only through education can we train and transfer a large number of middle- and high-ranking scientific and technical personnel to society, can the production departments unceasingly provide thousands upon thousands of new laborers who have an awareness, culture, and knowledge, and can we put the unceasingly-emerging new inventions and creations into practical use so that production can advance and develop with each passing day. Such economic results fundamentally brought by education are immeasurable. The world of the present age has generally acknowledged that education is one of the major investments in developing intellectual resources and that educational investment is one which yields the greatest benefits. According to calculations by economists of the United

States, Soviet Union, and Japan, the economic results produced by educational investment may reach 25 to 35 percent of the national incomes of these countries. Some have estimated that the rate of beneficial results of educational investment is 20 percent higher than those of investment in fixed assets in the production sphere. According to the relevant provincial data, the returns from the investment in the educational undertakings are also very good. A survey of 100 peasant households in Jiaxiang County on their intellectual structure and economic income shows that the economic income of the households whose members have senior middle school level education is 2.04 times that of the illiterate and semi-illiterate households, and the higher the educational level is, the more the income. A 1983 survey of 450 young workers conducted in Qingdao shows that comparing the graduates of vocational middle schools with the workers having not received vocational and technical education, the production quota fulfilled by the former was 10 percent higher than that of the latter; the rate of fine-quality and standard products produced by the former was 6 percent higher than that of the latter; the proportion of damaged goods caused by the former was 40 percent lower than that of the latter; and the net output value created by the former was 9 percent higher than that of the latter. Now that educational investment is showing such tremendous results, why can't some comrades see them? This is because the returns from the educational investment are indirect and delayed, and the results of education in production is not immediately seen, but after a long time. The economic efficiency of the educational investment cannot be directly acquired from educational departments and its material achievements cannot be seen immediately. They can be acquired and seen only when they have been transferred to production departments. This is perhaps the source of some comrades' idea of looking down on education. Our comrades should by no means lose sight of the tremendous promotive role played by the training of talented people to the economic development. Leaders at all levels must firmly foster the ideas of developing modernized production on the basis of the high-level science and technology, and depending on the intellectual resources to develop the economy, must not begrudge money spent on educational undertakings, and must actually and ideologically regard the development of educational undertakings as the fundamental way to vitalize the country and become prosperous.

Third, developing educational undertakings is an event of vital and lasting importance as well as a pressing matter at present. "It takes 10 years to grow trees, but a hundred to bring up people." One generation plants the trees under whose shade another generation rests. In developing educational undertakings, we should draw lessons from these two sayings. If we refuse to develop educational undertakings at present, we will not have sufficient talented people in the future to develop our undertakings. Some of our comrades are aware of the importance of the educational undertakings. But they prefer to develop some projects with quicker results within their tenure of office than to develop educational undertakings which needs long constructional periods and much work but with slow results. This shows that some of our comrades are shortsighted and have no high aspirations. A scholar named Hu Yuan of Song Dynasty said: "In managing state affairs, we should depend on talented people; to foster talented people, we should develop the educational undertakings; and to popularize education, we need teachers. The

responsibility for developing educational undertakings lies in the local government officials, and the essence of education lies in running schools." Even this ancient person had such ideas. We communists and state cadres should all the more regard the development of the local educational undertakings as our own duties. As a leading cadre, we must proceed from the basic interests of the party and state in approaching a question, must closely combine the realization of the lofty communist ideals with the actual work, and must define what we should do and what we should not in line with the spirit of being responsible to the party, the people, and the undertakings.

The fighting goal for the foreseeable future defined at the 12th Party Congress is to build our country into a modern, culturally advanced, and highly democratic socialist country. All peoples at different generations should make gigantic efforts to realize this goal. From now on, we must cultivate groups of talented persons of different generations who meet the demands of the age and have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. This is a job entrusted to us by history. Because we need a long period of time to develop education, we must, from now on, pay attention to educational work, make efforts to enable education march ahead of the economic construction, and ensure sufficient talented persons for comprehensively enlivening the economy. Attending to education is a good means for stressing the achievements in our official careers. The party and the people can see the achievements and our later generations will not forget them. Otherwise, if we bungle this great matter, we will be held responsible by history.

Fourth, we should and have good conditions to accelerate the development of the educational undertakings. Some comrades said that, at present, we do not have sufficient financial and substantial resources or surplus funds to develop education, not because we are unwilling to conduct education. This is not an overall point of view. It is said that the economic foundation plays a decisive role in the educational development; thus, it is unrealistic for us to use too much financial and material resources, which cannot be provided by our economic force, to develop education. But it does not mean that we have no objective conditions now to accelerate the educational development. Although the level of our economic development is not high and we still have difficulties in many fields, it is totally possible for us, except for some areas, to use more financial and material resources for developing education. There are still questions on whether or not we understand the significance of education and on how much we understand the significance of education. Under the current situation that we must use limited funds to develop many trades, we must take most of our money. We are not allowed to spend and waste educational funds in other unessential items, but we must try every possible [word indistinct] take more from all financial and material resources to develop educational undertakings. We must not merely rely on the state to develop education, but should adopt various ways for running schools. Units, collectives, and individuals that are capable are encouraged and instructed to run schools and to donate funds to supporting them. At present, we must affirm and spread the experiences in reasonably collecting funds for running schools accumulated by some localities. Leaders at all levels, in particular, leading cadres at and above the county level

must have strategic points of view, stand on a high plane, and see far ahead. We should not do such things again as "trying to go south by driving the chariot north," and trying to develop the economy but looking down upon education. So long as leaders ideologically solve this problem and pay attention to other various sources for cultivating talented persons, we will, under the unified plan, try every means to make the most of existing material conditions and to further create new conditions for enthusiastically and effectively developing educational undertakings. The localities with backward economic conditions are encouraged to regard the educational development as the basic way for eliminating poverty in order to develop both the economy and education. Localities with flourishing economic conditions should pay more attention to developing education in order to make education and science and technology become two powerful wings for vitalizing the economy.

2. Issues of Reform

Reform is our current central task and educational reform is an important component of the entire reform. The central decision on reforming the educational structure has clearly defined a direction and drawn a blueprint for developing China's educational undertakings. The fundamental purpose of our ongoing educational structural reform is aimed at improving the quality of the nation and producing more good people of talent. As long as we firmly grasp this decision in the whole process of the educational structural reform, our reform will not go astray but will advance along a sound path of development.

The fundamental way for developing education is reform. Recently, while touching on the relationship between economic development and reform, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said that from a long-term view, reform is to serve development and to provide a guarantee for long-term development and that development has provided a good social condition and created a good environment for reform. I think this is also true to educational undertakings. If we fail to make reform successful, it is impossible to invigorate educational undertakings, to build a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics, and to make education to gear its work to the needs of economic and social development. Under our plan, we will conduct a 9-year compulsory education throughout the province by the end of this century, and will gradually establish a vocational technical educational system which plays a supporting role in various trades, has a rational structure, and is interconnected with ordinary education. We will accordingly achieve a fairly big development in higher education, obviously change the situation in which we lack talented people, and enable our province's education to join the advanced ranks of the world. To turn this tentative plan into reality, we should conduct educational structural reform in a down-to-earth manner, because our present educational structure has many defects which seriously obstruct the development of educational undertakings. Judging from the situation of our province, our defects are generally the same as the whole country. The main ones include our inadequate macroeconomic management, our overrigid microeconomic control, and our irrational educational structure. Primary, secondary, and higher education also has these problems. Our educational ideology, content, and

methods are outdated. They cannot meet the needs of reality and are lagging behind the development of times. These are the main aspects and tasks of the educational reform.

In order to make educational reform successful, we should break with all outdated educational concepts. To break with the outdated educational concepts, we should straighten out the guiding ideology of educational work. If we fail to solve this problem well, we will be short of impetus and consciousness in conducting reform. As for the outdated concepts which we should change and new concepts which we should foster, we have the following few problems of universal importance which we must solve purposefully by proceeding from the reality: We should break with the idea of merely operating state-run schools and foster the idea of having the entire society run schools; break with the idea of discriminating against vocational technical education and foster the idea of having two educational systems; break with the outdated teaching ideas and foster the idea of producing new talented people; and break with the closed way of school operation and foster the idea of running schools to gear to the needs of economic construction. If our leading comrades at all levels and the broad masses of educational workers can ideologically solve these conceptional problems, I think educational reform will be carried out smoothly and vigorously.

In educational reform, we should attend to spadework. Implementing the 9-year compulsory education, we should strengthen elementary education. Such work should be taken charge of by the localities and be managed by different levels. Elementary education has two responsibilities. First, it should train and transfer new students of high quality to higher educational institutes; and second, it should lay a knowledge foundation for workers of all trades and professions who have a certain professional technology and skills in order to enhance the cultural level of the broad masses of people. If we fail to have a strong foundation, it will be difficult for us to raise the cultural level of the whole nation. Since the founding of the PRC, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has achieved a fairly big development in elementary education. Great changes have taken place in the educational sphere. Such achievements should be affirmed. However, we should also note that educational development is very uneven. So far, a considerable number of localities still have failed to popularize elementary education and new illiterate persons have continued to emerge. Judging from the situation of the province, the quality of elementary education is generally low, forming an acute contradiction to the demands of the four modernizations construction. The reform of the secondary and higher education will be directly affected if we fail to reform elementary education, and to vigorously progress in the course of reform. This is the reason why the provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to popularize the 9-year compulsory education by the end of this century. Though realizing this task will require arduous efforts, we have many favorable conditions. At present, more and more comrades inside and outside the party have understood the importance of knowledge, talented persons, and education. The decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform has provided an important guarantee for implementing the 9-year compulsory education.

The unceasingly deepening of the reform of the urban and rural economic structure, the rapid development of the social productive forces, and the gradual improvements in the material lives of the masses of people have provided abundant social conditions for implementing the 9-year compulsory education. We should also note that the broad masses of people have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm for running schools. Furthermore, primary education has already been popularized in some localities and will be popularized in other localities in the near future. All these are good foundations for the masses and their work. As long as we keep pace with our work, it is absolutely possible for us to implement the 9-year compulsory education in the various localities throughout the province in a stage-by-stage and step-by-step manner.

In the current educational reform, we should pay special attention to readjusting the structure of secondary education. Our secondary educational structure is fairly unitary and the secondary vocational education is our weak link. The present situation in which thousands upon thousands of people are rushing toward a single-log bridge -- trying to enter university -- has not only resulted in an imbalanced ratio among the high- and -middle-ranking specialized personnel and skilled workers, and lowered our abilities to apply new technology and to improve the labor productivity and the quality of products, but has also made the road of development of secondary schools to become narrower. Some schools even have difficulties in operation. Practice has shown that only by readjusting the structure of secondary education and vigorously developing vocational and technical education, can we enable secondary education to meet the various needs of the economic and social development and can we broaden the road of running schools. Over the past few years, our province has achieved a rapid development in vocational and technical schools. The student body has accounted for 32.5 percent of the entire student body at the senior middle school level. However, about one-third of the localities are very slow in such development and they are lagging far behind the central demands and the needs of development of various undertakings. While readjusting the structure of secondary education and developing secondary vocational and technical education, we should further straighten out the direction of school operation, closely integrate the running of specialized courses with the needs of the local economic and social development, attend to the issues of organizing specialized teaching equipment and specialized teachers and of building experimental and training bases, strive to improve the quality of teaching, conscientiously implement the principle of "putting training ahead of employment," and ensure the development of secondary vocational and technical education. Doing a good job in this field will enable us to achieve great results in reforming the secondary education.

The key to reforming education lies in heightening the vitality of schools. Defects of the current educational structure have become more prominent in the higher education. The relevant government departments have exercised rigid control over schools and things which should be managed by the government have not been well managed. In higher education, the improper ratio among various subjects and departments has obstructed schools from fully displaying their vitality and potential. Therefore, we should respect the

objective law of education, resolutely act in accordance with the central demands and the principle that higher education should gear to the needs of economic construction, reform the enrollment system and the assignment system for graduates, gradually expand the proportion of enrollment and assignments to gear to the needs of a certain field, and to make commission enrollment to become an important supplement to the state enrollment plan. We should gradually implement the system where the school principal exercises full responsibility and, under the premise of implementing the state policies, decrees and plans, expand the decision-making power of higher educational institutes in managing their personnel affairs, operating funds, capital construction, external affairs and teaching, and conscientiously appraise the quality of education in order to intensify the vitality of schools, strengthen ties between higher educational schools with production, scientific research, and other social aspects, to make higher educational schools have enthusiasm and abilities to meet the needs of the economic and social development, and to improve the beneficial results in school operation. In order to change the backward situation in our province's higher education, during the seventh 5-year plan period, we should speed up our province's higher educational undertakings at a rate which is higher than the national average. There are two points which we must pay attention: First, we should further tap the potential of the existing higher educational schools and rely on internal potential to expand the scope of school operation. At present, the province's 47 higher educational schools has an average of just a little more than 1,300 persons. As for the ratio of teachers to students, it is generally 1 to 10 or 1 to 15 in most countries in the world. According to the stipulation of the Ministry of Education of China [as published], this ratio should be 1 to 6.5. However, the ratio of teachers to students in our province is only 1 to 5. We have great potentialities of teachers. The rate of utilization of laboratory equipment in our province is merely 30 percent, which shows that we still have great potentialities in this regard.

We should center the development of higher education on taping the potential of the existing institutes and schools and on expanding their scales. Second, we should vigorously develop specialized education. At present, the ratio of regular courses to specialized courses in our province's higher educational schools is 1 to 0.5, which is seriously imbalanced. Of this, the problems of the engineering and the agricultural sciences sectors are more prominent. In the near future, on the heels of conducting investigations and studies and making rational estimates, we should resolutely grasp the readjustment of regular and specialized courses and the establishment of specialized courses as an important task of our provincial higher educational reform.

Our reform is a work which has never been conducted by our predecessors. We should display the spirit of daring to blaze new trials and the work style of forging ahead despite difficulties. We have advocated the practice of taking one step and looking around before taking another. However, we must advance and make the first step. We should continue to practice and to sum up experiences. Now it is the best opportunity for reform. We should boost our courage to carry out reform, strengthen confidence in reform, and push forward our province's educational structural reform.

3. Issue on the Ranks of Teachers

The key to running a school well lies in teachers; and the key to flourishing the entire educational undertaking lies in the formation of a mighty and high-quality contingent of teachers. The existing 800,000 teachers in the province constitute the main force to reforming educational structure and in developing educational undertakings. The achievements scored by the province in educational undertakings should be credited to the great efforts of these teachers. Most of them have been loyal and devoted to educational undertakings and their duties, and have been diligent and conscientious in their work. In adherence to the "spirit of candle" and the "spirit of spring silkworm," they have worked very hard to foster many new groups and generations of gifted people. Some of them have persisted in teaching well even though they have lived in privation under difficult circumstances. In particular, teachers on mountains and islands and along lakesides have put in still more painstaking efforts. Of course, teachers should be respected by the people. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government and the people throughout the province, I hereby extend my regards and respects to teachers of all kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, and universities and to all educational workers throughout the province.

Viewing from the demands on developing educational undertakings, our ranks of teachers are far from meeting the requirements, and much work should be done in both quantity and quality. To sum up, our work should be: "To strengthen, to improve, and to expand." At present, we should, at least, strengthen the work in the following three aspects.

First, we should further implement policies, including the policy toward teachers and the policy on educational work. Without correct policies or with failure to implement policies well, it is impossible for us to develop and expand the contingent of teachers. In the past, an outstanding student was reluctant to participate in the entrance examination of a normal college; a normal college graduate was reluctant to become a teacher; and some teachers wanted to change their occupations. All these resulted from the failure in placing educational undertakings on a due position and in regarding teaching as an occupation most respected and admired by the people. Now, along with the change of the current situation, the CPC Central Committee has formulated a series of correct policies on developing educational undertakings and respecting teachers. Our task is to inspect and implement these policies one by one. For instance, are there sufficient allocations for paying teachers? Have we given priority to improving the basic facilities for education? Have we listed the issues on admitting teachers to the party and allowing teachers to take a refresher course as items on our agenda? Have we thoroughly corrected the unjust, false, and wrong verdicts imposed on teachers? Have we solved the problems in teaching and daily life for teachers? All these are questions related to policies, and have a bearing on the stabilization and expansion of the teachers' ranks. Therefore, in building the ranks of teachers, CPC Committee and People's Governments at all levels should give priority to the implementation of policies. Every year, we should do some solid deeds and solve some problems for teachers in order of importance

and urgency and in line with the practical situation of our own localities. Leaders should set an example in protecting and showing concern for teachers. Those who discriminate against, create difficulties for, and even beat and swear at teachers must be called to account and punished according to law in order to create a fine social atmosphere of respecting teachers and education.

Second, we should continue to raise the quality of the teachers' ranks. The political awareness and the professional quality of the teachers' ranks have a direct bearing on the quality of education and on the success or failure of the entire educational cause. Our teachers should teach and educate the people to be upright persons. To become real "engineers of the human soul," and persons of exemplary virtue, we should first strengthen ideology and morality. We should show concern for teachers and organize them to study political theories, help them to have a good grasp of the fundamental position, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism, and encourage them to care for major state affairs, to achieve ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, to serve as examples of students in terms of ideals morality, and discipline and to [word indistinct] with their own deeds and words so that they will grow healthily. We should politically and materially encourage teachers to work in remote and poverty-stricken areas, and to dedicate themselves to educational undertakings in such areas. We should continue to improve the professional quality of teachers. At present, the professional quality of teachers of our province falls short of the requirements of educational undertakings. Judging from the educational standards of teachers, only 57.6 percent of our province's primary and middle school teachers, 12.4 percent of the junior middle school teachers, and 28.8 percent of the senior middle school teachers have attained the required educational standards. It is true that the educational standards of teachers cannot absolutely reflect their actual teaching standards. However, such figures have shown that the professional qualities of the teachers ranks are very low. According to some localities' professional assessments for junior middle school teachers, only 30 percent of them met the requirements. The rapid new technological revolution of the present age, our outdated knowledge, the short period for improving education, and the training of students who will become future builders have, therefore, made the upgrading of knowledge of the teachers ranks become more urgent. The relevant data show that about 70 percent of the common knowledge of a worker comes from his practical work. If a specialized school graduate has not worked in his field of study for 10 years and has not expanded his studies in his specialized field, his specialized knowledge will become worthless. This shows that educational concepts should be expanded continuously and that study and further studies have become our professional and life-long concepts. We should enable teachers to acquire new knowledge, to broaden their knowledge fields, and to improve their standards of learning through various forms of activities and various channels. As for leaders at all levels, they should enthusiastically and vigorously create a good study environment for teachers on their own initiative in an effort to fully arouse the enthusiasm of teachers in study and in displaying their wisdom and talents. Environment, good or bad, may directly affect the success or failure in the academic life of intellectuals and the effort of teachers in displaying their utmost energies in teaching. When we say creating environment, we mean to create an environment for airing just and

encouraging public opinions, and to provide necessary and convenient conditions for study, experiments, and information. If both the leaders and the teachers exert joint efforts in these two aspects, the quality of our teachers, and gradually improve the quota system for assessing the proficiency of teachers. Those unqualified teachers who are still incompetent to take up teaching work after training should be resolutely removed from the educational front. They should be properly arranged to do other work so that they can display their due role. Teachers who have been transferred should take the whole situation of the socialist undertakings into account and should consciously submit themselves to this necessary readjustment.

Third, we should accelerate the development of various normal schools. Currently, there is not only a serious shortage of teachers at various schools, including preschools, but also a new situation in which the new would-be teachers are still under training, while the old teachers are retired. Among the existing teachers, the backbone teachers in particular, most were trained in the fifties and sixties, and are all about 50 years of age. Should we refuse to speed up the in-service training among teachers and the training of new teachers, the shortage of teachers will become serious more and more. The only way to solve this problem is to emancipate the mind, and adopt various measures to expand the ranks of teachers. The most effective measure is to develop the teacher-training education in order to foster a large number of young teachers. From now on, normal schools should preferentially enjoy using human, financial, and material resources earmarked for developing educational undertakings, in using the increased portion of allocations for education, and in using the investments in capital construction of schools. Meanwhile, graduate students and university graduates should be preferentially distributed to the normal schools. The provincial authorities should take the lead in implementing these measures, and various cities, prefectures, and counties should also implement them.

In his recent important speech made at the rally to send off the group composed of lecturers of the central departments and the state organs with an aim to train teachers of primary and middle schools, Comrade Yaobang pointed out the way of growth for the current young intellectuals, and placed ardent expectations on them. He called on the intellectuals of the youth generation to be good at combining the lofty communist ideals with the fighting goals, and attend to the solid work in a down-to-earth manner. Intellectuals of the youth generation should have the spirit of giving no thought to personal gains or losses, and working hard for and making contributions to the motherland, the people, and the socialist modernization drive. Intellectuals of the youth generation should study, study, and restudy; and practice, practice, and practice again. The vast number of our teachers, not only young teachers but also old and middle-aged teachers, should act according to this demand, and should be "self-respected and self-improved," and should "conduct themselves with dignity." We totally believe that the vast number of teachers throughout the province will certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people, and will certainly be able to make outstanding contributions to the party's educational undertakings at their posts.

4. Issue on Leadership

In improving and strengthening leadership over educational work, an important thing is to solve the problems on the ideological work and on policies. But, this is not enough. Leading and practical work must be developed simultaneously. The central authorities have required us to "grasp the educational work, just as we do in the economic work." This means that we not only should pay equal attention to the economic and educational work, but also should vigorously develop educational work in line with the special characteristics and law of education and with the practical situation of various localities.

Leading comrades at all levels should improve their workstyles, delve into the reality of life, and have the initiative and right to speak in the reform and in the development of educational undertakings. Comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and Government should attend to this work on their own initiative. The principal responsible comrades of the party and government organs at and above county level should regularly keep in contact with schools to find out about its situation, visit teachers, listen to their opinions, strengthen specific guidance, sum up, and publicize good experiences created by the masses at the grassroots levels. The province should establish ties with universities. Each and every city and locality should grasp one or two primary and middle schools, kindergartens, and several secondary vocational and technical schools and normal schools of various descriptions. In line with the demands of gearing to the needs of the three aspects, we should boldly carry out educational reform and teaching experiments, and turn them into schools of high standards so that they can display their exemplary and vanguard role.

We should do a good job in rendering rear services to educational reform and ensure a sustained development in educational undertakings with the spirit of "leadership being service, and having less empty talk and more solid work." Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: Now we have guiding principles and a blueprint. The key is to pay real attention to this work, grasp it in a down-to-earth manner, and organize it well. Our party and government leading cadres at all levels should serve as good construction team leaders of the educational reform, be good rear service directors in educational development, and take the initiative in organizing and coordinating with the work well. Some of our comrades utter too much empty talk and too many polite remarks. They have often assumed presentable looks and kept aloof from the masses, thus hindering their work. In the future, we should take the achievements in developing educational undertakings and in solving practical problems as the criteria for judging the workstyle of leaders at all levels.

We should regard the development situation of educational undertakings as one of the important aspects of the endeavor to check cadres and to assess their work. What criteria should we use to judge whether a locality, a city, a county, or even a township has paid attention to and grasped education? We may say that the main criteria should be to see whether the CPC Committee and government of a locality have consciously grasped educational work as their [word indistinct] and the most basic work; whether the increase in education appropriations is greater than that of regular financial revenue; whether they have implemented the intellectual policy; whether the enthusiasm

of the broad masses of teachers has been fully aroused: whether they have solved problems in educational work which they should solve and have the ability to solve in a timely manner; whether they have improved the teaching conditions; and whether the social mood of respecting teachers and paying attention to education has been formed. Those who have carried out such work and achieved success should be commended and those who have achieved nothing and made no progress in these aspects should be criticized.

Invigorating the educational undertakings of Shandong Province and improving the cultural level of the people throughout the province have become one of our urgent tasks as well as the common desire of the some 70 million people of the province. We are convinced that under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, our province will surely achieve success in the reform of the educational structure and achieve vigorous development in juvenal undertakings as long as we pay attention to educational development and do our work with concerted efforts.

CS0: 4005/071

EAST REGION

BANNED TABLOIDS STILL POPULAR IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] By means of the coordination of the public safety and industrial and commercial administrative departments, the cultural departments of the provinces and municipalities have banned some unhealthy tabloids and suppressed some illegal newsstands. Nonetheless, in some areas in Shanghai unhealthy tabloids have recently appeared again with a flourishing number of buyers. What is the reason for the fact that these street tabloids have been banned but not stopped?

The news dealers who sell these "tabloids" say: "One earns well selling this kind of newspaper. Each fen of profit exceeds that of other newspapers ten times. As long as I sell one-third each day, it still works out even if the remainder is confiscated." Two students in the Chinese Literature Department of Zhong Dian College said that in student dormitories those who enjoy "street tabloids" are increasing. Apart from being instructive, literature should also be diverting. In recent years, although literary publications have improved, one always feels that they are too distant from ordinary people. Why should literary products definitely make people feel that "blood is always hot?" Young workers stated that one must expend brain power to appreciate famous works of world literature. Now that we are fulfilling our contracts, we need diversion after eight hours of work. We young people find that "street tabloids" are just right for us. According to investigative statistics of 1978, there are among the young people and children of this country 230 million illiterates or semi-literates. Even in a place like Shanghai where the cultural level is rather high, one-third of the young factory workers and miners have achieved only a primary school level of culture. This enables the "street tabloids" to have a rather large market among factories, mines, and villages.

The above-described circumstances tells us two things: 1) the need and taste for spiritual products are many layered, and the cultural level of young people and children is generally rather low. With such a vast number of readers, if we don't employ fresh and healthy publications to attract

them, the "street tabloids" will take advantage of the vacuum and enter.
2) We must not as soon as we say "prohibited" again repeat the "leftism" of the past. In such a way we would destroy the vitality and flourishing of the market for newspapers and periodicals, bringing about a reaction from the readers. Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] said that we must not "again create those dry and dull things and force people to listen to them. We must continue to promote all those light, lively things which help increase the happiness and health of the people's minds and bodies. With regard to this point, we hope that no misunderstanding will result nor any biased view appear." Consequently, comrades who produce tabloids and small periodicals must adapt to the needs of readers at different cultural levels and strive to create healthy yet lively and popular small newspapers.

6722

CSO: 4005/1423

EAST REGION

RURAL POPULATION MIGRATION, URBAN POPULATION CONTROL DISCUSSED

Changsha JINGJI DILI [ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY] in Chinese No 3, 1985 pp 202-206

[Article by Zhu Baoshu [2612 1405 2885] and Wang Guixin [3769 2710 2450] of Huadong Normal University's Demography Institute]

[Text] The migration of the agricultural population to the suburbs of large cities is closely related to urban population control. This is especially true for a very large city like Shanghai with a high population density in its urban core as well as a high population density of the agricultural population in its suburbs. The proper handling of the relationship between the two has great significance for achieving a rational population distribution.

The method in which the agricultural population generally "leaves the land but not the countryside" by switching to the non-agricultural sector helps to prevent the blind flow of the rural population toward the cities and to control the population of the large cities and especially of their centers. However, the rural population is still exerting heavy pressure on the cities. The movement of the center city population and the migration of the suburban agricultural population are correlated. This fact must be given due attention when studying urban population control.

I. Handle Appropriately the Contradiction Between the Specific Policy of Restricting the Movement of Peasants to the City and the Present Wishes of the Peasants

Specific policies rigorously control the movement of the agricultural population of Shanghai's suburbs in cities and towns as a non-agricultural population. For example, in 1983 the non-agricultural population of Shanghai's urban region increased by 222,900, of which peasants leaving the agricultural sector accounted for 25,900. However, once we exclude students admitted to school, recruited workers, people whose land has been expropriated or people who have come because of the implementation of specific policies, etc., the agricultural population given proper permission to leave the countryside (including the rural areas of other provinces) and move into the urban area is only 4,312. This is only 1.9 and 16.6 percent of the figures just given.

However, the desire of some of the suburban peasants to move into the cities and towns is relatively strong. According to the survey we made recently

of 288 peasant households in 5 townships and 10 brigades, of the 549 adult peasants who answered the question "Do you want to live in a city or town?" about 30 percent answered "I want to" or "I want to very much." There were clear differences in the desires of different age groups and between agricultural and non-agricultural workers. Young people wanted to move to the city more strongly than did older people. The desire of non-agricultural workers to move to the city was also stronger than that of agricultural workers. (See Table 1.) The survey results also show that among the peasants who want to move to a city or town, 51.2 percent prefer to move to a city or a county seat while 43.9 percent prefer to live near a small town. Due to the strict controls of the specific policy concerning household registration as well as the many difficulties involved in entering the city and finding employment there, most peasants at present do not have very strong and unrealistic desires to move to the city. However, when we consider the hopes the peasants have for the future employment of their children the 481 people who responded to this question and who hoped that their children will work in a city or in a small town were 53.3 and 26.6 percent respectively. Therefore, we must not underestimate the desires of the peasants to move to the city and their pressure on the urban population because the peasants who want to move to the city are still in the minority.

Table 1. Desire of the Peasants To Move to the Cities and Towns

| | | Proportion expressing various wishes | | | | Total (Persons) |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | Very much want to | Want to | Indifferent | Don't want to | |
| By age group | 16-34 | 26.0 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 54.5 | 323 |
| | 35-54 | 14.1 | 8.7 | 13.0 | 64.1 | 184 |
| | 54 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 21.4 | 71.4 | 42 |
| | Total | 20.4 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 58.8 | 549 |
| By occupation | Agriculture | 17.0 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 65.6 | 224 |
| | Non- agriculture | 24.0 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 52.6 | 308 |
| | Total | 21.1 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 58.1 | 532 |

We must state firmly that when we consider long-range development, the specific policy of restricting the movement of peasants into the cities is in accord with the basic wishes and basic interests of the peasants. However, we cannot deny that a certain contradiction exists between the specific policy of restricting the movement of the peasants to the city and the real desires of some peasants. Our country's agricultural population makes up a very large part of our country's population. The gradual shift of the agricultural population into non-agricultural occupations and their gradual movement into the cities is an objective requirement of the laws of our country's socialist economic development. Therefore, while we promote the gradual transformation of the agricultural population into the non-agricultural population and into the population of the cities and towns, we must act appropriately and handle well the contradiction between

the specific policy restricting the movement of the peasants into the city and the actual wishes of some of the peasants.

First of all, we should take full advantage of the suburbs' ability to rely on the city's large industry and vigorously develop industry in the rural areas and in the towns and promote the transformation of the agricultural population in the countryside as it grows rich in the countryside. It is worth mentioning that the income level of the peasants have a very great influence on their desire to move to the city. The results of our survey demonstrate that as income rises, the desire to move to the city declines markedly while their desire to remain in the countryside climbs correspondingly. (See Table 2.)

Table 2. The Preferences of the Peasantry for the City
by Income Level (Percent); Income in Yuan

| 1983 Average Income | City | County Seat | Countryside | Other | Total |
|---------------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 31 | 73.3 | 13.4 | 13.3 | - | 100 |
| 31-50 | 50.9 | 38.1 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 100 |
| 51-70 | 23.9 | 10.9 | 65.2 | - | 100 |
| 70 | 15.6 | 4.4 | 71.1 | 8.9 | 100 |
| Total | 32.3 | 18.9 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 100 |

This tells us that the countryside is still very attractive to the peasants. As the peasants are gradually enriched with the transformation of the peasantry in the countryside the pressure on the city centers will be reduced. This will help control the flow of the agricultural population into the cities. We must mention, however, that the development of the service and commercial sectors will have to move forward hand in hand with the gradual enrichment of the peasantry. If we want to accelerate the creation of market towns and of urbanization we must supply the peasants with an urban life style in order that all their living requirements can be satisfied in the countryside. If not, once the various living requirements of the peasants cannot be satisfied in the villages and market towns, then the rise in their incomes and the luxury in their lives might be transformed somewhat into a desire to move to the city. It might even be a catalyst for urban migration. This would not be helpful in controlling the urban population.

Second, in order to control the mechanical increase of large urban populations we can implement the migration of the agricultural population into industry in the countryside. In order to prevent the blind flow of the agricultural population into the cities we should also use the method of propagating and implementing the specific policy of family planning and target some peasants for appropriate propaganda, educational and ideological work.

In addition, the transformation of the agricultural population into a non-agricultural population must advance gradually and in step with the vocational transformation of the local area. We must state that the specific policy defining the agricultural population as people who do not eat from the nation's commercial food supply is only suited to the former situation in our history in which the peasantry grew just one crop. As the situation in which "800 million people grow the food" has gradually changed, more and more of the agricultural population have left agriculture. Although according to the household registers they still belong to the agricultural population they are actually not engaged (or are basically not engaged) in productive agricultural labor. It is worth noting that this part of the village population eats from the nation's commercial food supply without disclosing the source of their food. They have already in fact become part of the non-agricultural population. According to statistics from 1977 to 1982 the agricultural labor force in Shanghai's suburban counties declined by 360,000, or 18.8 percent. However, the agricultural population as measured by the household registers declined by just 46,000, or 1 percent. The difference between these two figures is very obvious. They do not match. We believe that in the future the specific policies concerned with household registration should change as the situation develops. When conditions are ripe and permit it, the agricultural population should be permitted to be transformed locally and to have this recognized on the household register. This will help avoid the blind flow of the agricultural population toward the big cities and realize the transformation of the village population in their own areas.

II. Appropriately Handle the Relationship Between the Dispersal of the City Center's Population to the Suburbs and the Migration and Assembly of the Agricultural Population

The population of Shanghai's center is very dense and needs to be spread out into the suburban cities and towns. A large part of the suburban agricultural population is shifting out of agriculture and into the suburban cities and towns. The suburban agricultural population is expanding and flowing out at the same time. This is the present change in the population of Shanghai's urban area and the countryside. While studying the problem of controlling the population of Shanghai's city, it is essential to handle correctly the relationship between the dispersal of the center city's population to the suburbs and the migration and assembly of the suburban agricultural population.

Doubtless the dispersal of the center city's population to the suburbs and the migration and assembly of the suburban agricultural population are not isolated and unrelated but are closely related and affect each other. This is, first of all, because the dispersal of the center city's population generally follows the dispersal of the center city's industry industry to the suburbs. This industrial dispersal helps industry in the villages and towns by its proximity and increases the chances for a better distribution of large industry. Small-town and village industries are better able to expand their production and absorb from agriculture an even greater surplus labor force. Second, the dispersal of the center city's industry to the

suburbs will enlist for various periods temporary workers and contract workers and will open a new way for the migration of agriculture's surplus labor force. Third, as industry from the center city is dispersed to the suburbs, new houses must be built, roads must be widened and repaired and more services and facilities for daily needs must be built. This promotes the development of the construction of the cities and towns in which these industries are found and expands the original size of the cities and towns. This reenforces the ability of these cities and towns to absorb the agricultural population. The migration and assembly of the suburban agricultural population accelerates urbanization in the agricultural villages and reduces the gap between the city and the countryside and between workers and peasants. Thus dispersal to the suburbs becomes more attractive to the center city's population. Therefore, the two are closely joined and harmonious. This helps very much in promoting the dispersal of the center city's population to the suburbs and the migration and assembly of the suburban agricultural population.

However, we must note that if we do not handle appropriately the relationship between the dispersal of the center city's population to the suburbs and the migration and assembly of the suburban agricultural population in the suburban cities and towns and bring the two streams together at the same administrative level, they will hinder each other. We believe that attention needs to be paid to the administrative level of the small suburban town.

Today there is a view that in dispersing the center city's population through the satellite cities the loss would outweigh the gain since this would require much capital and would not give good results. Thus, proponents of this view hold that the center city's population should be dispersed to the suburban cities and towns at other administrative levels, even going so far as to say that the rural towns should be the base for the dispersal of the center city's population. This view is worth discussing.

We believe that in studying the difference between the dispersal of the center city's population to the suburbs and the migration and assembly of the agricultural population, one is "going from top to bottom, from being concentrated to being dispersed" while one is "going from bottom to top, from being dispersed to being concentrated." These movements have two very different characteristics. In order to avoid mutually restraining effects from the contradictory movements of "rising and falling" and "assembling and dispersing" as the two simultaneous flows of human populations as the center city population's dispersing and the agricultural population's assembling come together in the suburban cities and towns we must, according to these two characteristics, adopt the method of combining the "dispersing of the assembled" and the "assembling of the dispersed." In distinguishing above from below we must rationally separate the two flows and make them advance in an orderly manner toward places on the city and town administrative level with higher economic and cultural levels than before. Implement "concentrated dispersal" on the higher administrative levels. This is principally taking what is relatively concentrated and dispersing it to suburban satellite cities. Implement "dispersed concentration" at lower administrative levels. This principally means taking the migration and

assembling of the agricultural population and assembling it in a dispersal manner like stars scattered about the satellite towns.

In fact we have already invested much effort and material in the construction and development of the satellite towns, yet the effect of dispersing the center city's population there is still not evident. According to incomplete statistics from involved parties, up to 1981 Shanghai had already spent 5,570,000 yuan on the fixed capital assets of the satellite cities. This is 24.8 percent of the fixed assets of the entire municipality. However, only 60,000 people or 1 percent of the urban-area population had moved to the satellite cities. However, "return on investment" is an important economic principle. According to this principle our goal in investing so much capital in the construction and development of the satellite cities is to get a return. The principal role of the satellite cities is the dispersal of industry and of the center city's population. We have already invested a great deal of capital in the satellite cities. How can we not take the corresponding return from them? Even today we have yet received the proper return on our investment. Thus we must try to get more from the satellite cities. How can it make sense to sow but not to reap? Because the losses outweigh the gains in the satellite cities shall we today go open up another way and take our capital and the center city's population and disperse the population to suburban cities and towns at a lower administrative level? Is this not even more a case of "sowing widely and harvesting little" and of the loss outweighing the gain? We believe that investment can produce results. Today we have invested much capital in the satellite cities with little return. This shows that much work must still be done there. If we just further strengthen services and facilities for daily necessities in the satellite cities and formulate relevant specific policies to persuade the center city population to disperse to the suburbs, we should get the appropriate results. According to the development rate of the various satellite cities we should be able to plan to disperse more than 600,000 of the center city population to the satellite cities by the year 2000. Naturally we do not exclude the possibility that some of the larger cities and towns with relatively good conditions will be able to absorb part of the dispersed center city population but the number of people absorbed will not be very large.

Although the small towns rank below the cities and towns they rank above the villages. The small towns are the political, economic and cultural centers of the villages and of the basic units of the communes. Therefore, they should and clearly can become the principal base for the migration and assembly of the agricultural population. Today the role of the small towns as a "base" is becoming more evident every day. According to our recent survey of the rural labor force which had migrated to industry in the villages and small towns and countryside of the Shanghai suburbs, about 40 percent had assembled in every kind of city and town. About 85 percent of those assembled in the villages and small towns. Thus about 34 percent of the village industrial labor force is assembled in the villages and small towns. However, the population these villages and small towns can support is not limitless. As the economy of the suburban villages develops, its surplus labor force is also increasing. It will become more and more difficult for the villages and small towns to fulfill the task of absorbing the

migration of the agricultural population. According to predictions made by concerned sources, by the year 2000 Shanghai's suburban villages will still have a labor force of more than 70,000 migrating to the industry of the villages and small towns. Another 410,000 will migrate into the commercial and service sectors. If we still calculate by the proportion of 34 percent of the rural industrial labor force assembling in the villages and small towns, by the year 2000 a labor force of 520,000 will assemble in the suburban villages and small towns. Now a population of more than 500,000 that has "left the land but hasn't left the countryside" has already assembled in the suburban villages and small towns. If we add to this a subsequent migration and assembly of 520,000, then by the end of the century the population assembled in Shanghai's suburban villages and towns that has "left the land but hasn't left the countryside" will exceed 1.02 million. If we postulate that 30 percent of these will settle down in the villages and small towns, calculating by a 0.5 coefficient of people with families in the population residing in the villages and small towns will increase by 459,000. If we add this to the population already resident there and to its natural increase of 329,000 the population of the suburban villages and small towns will reach 788,000 or an average of more than 4,700 per village and small town. [See Figure 3.]

Figure 3. Estimates of Absorption of the Agricultural Migrant Population by the Suburban Villages and Small Towns and the Potential Population in the Year 2000

| | Present (1983) Population | Population Increase | | Possible Pop. in Year 2000 |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Natural Increase | Absorption of Agric. Pop. | |
| Average size of small town | 1,783 | 198 | 2,765 | 4,746 |
| Total population (1,000's) assembled in the small towns | 29.6 | 3.3 | 45.9 | 78.8 |

We can see that the villages and small towns already contain a significant population which has migrated from agriculture. If they should take on much more of the population being dispersed from the center city they will not be able to handle it. If we force things, that will affect the attractiveness of the villages and small towns to the migrating agricultural population. Therefore the villages and small towns must be the principal base for the migration and assembly of the agricultural population.

Summarizing, in order to handle appropriately the relationship between the dispersal of the center city population and the migration and assembly of the agricultural population so that they reenforce one another, we must consider how to prevent the two streams from joining together and hindering each other. Therefore we should consider the objective tendencies of the two "human streams" as they flow simultaneously and according to their individual characteristics and implement the rational separation of the waters at different administrative levels of the suburban cities and towns.

III. Appropriately Handle the Relationship Between "Damming" and "Drainage."

In controlling the urban population we need to "dam" the large flow of the rural population toward the center city and we need to "drain" the center city population by dispersing it to the suburbs. However, "damming" principally means the strict control of the settling down of the agricultural population in the city. It does not mean that all movement of peasants to the city is cut off. Drainage between the city and the countryside does not have to be a simple "one-way flow."

In recent years, as the economy of the rural and suburban areas has developed, the temporary movement of the rural population to the cities has been increasing daily. According to 1982 statistics of 74 peasant markets in Shanghai's urban area, the total annual number of person-visits to the market to sellers reached 5.97 million, an increase of 12.9 percent over the previous year. Peasants selling and transporting goods accounted for three-fourths of this number. In the same year work brigades from suburban communes sent 36,000 construction workers to the city. In 1983 this increased to 56,300. In addition tens of thousands of workers not called for in the plan came from the suburban villages and 10,000 field agents of suburban village and small-town industries came to make arrangements. These kinds of movements should not be blindly dammed up but should be channeled and guided so as to have a reasonable flow. This does not conflict with the general policy of controlling the urban population. This is because it is a temporary movement of the population which strengthens the ties between workers and peasants, facilitates exchanges between the city and countryside and stimulates economic development with forces, resources and important links which may not be ignored. They not only do not increase the number of permanent residents in the city but also reduce the pressures which the overpopulation of the city has made on the supply of housing, agricultural by-products and some commercial goods. In just the construction carried out by the Shanghai municipal government, a great army of 80,000 construction workers from the neighboring counties does one-third of the work. The short supply of housing is one of the outstanding problems brought on by Shanghai's "expansion disease." This problem has become less serious in recent years because of the indispensable aid of the suburban peasant's construction brigades which have been coming into the city. Therefore we must not consider the temporary movement of rural people into the city as a burden on the city. We should welcome them as they welcome the center city population and industry which moves out to the countryside.

People often consider the small cities and towns as "holding ponds" which absorb the migration of the agricultural population and the dispersal of the urban population. If this is a reasonable metaphor then we can certainly say that the center city is a great "holding tank" containing the temporary rural floating population. The center city's great "holding tank" and the "holding ponds" of the large and small suburban cities and towns are linked together. The temporary floating population automatically adjusts the difference between the rural and urban population densities. In this way an appreciable proportion of the floating population is in transit. This in a certain way reduces the size of the urban and rural populations. Therefore the mutual drainage of the city and countryside and their rational

flow of the floating population are not shifting a burden from one sector to the other. We can say that on the whole it reduces the population pressure on both the city and the countryside.

Promoting the temporary movement of the rural population to the city center is to a certain extent the objective requirement of the trend of the natural movement of Shanghai Municipality's population. According to predictions the net decline of Shanghai's laboring-age population, which has already appeared in recent years, will continue until 1997. From 1982 to 2000 the number of new workers entering Shanghai's urban labor force at age 14 will be below the 1982 level (63,000) and for 4 years it will not even be 50,000. However, in the neighboring counties the laboring-age population will continue to increase until the end of the century. There will be 12 years between 1982 and 2000 in which the number of people entering the labor force will exceed 80,000. In the future with the intensification of contradictions such as the increase in the population of the neighboring counties, the consistent surplus in the agricultural labor force and the shortage of labor in some occupations and professions in the city, the trend of the temporary floating population to move toward the city may become stronger.

However, we should not blindly drain off the rural temporary floating population toward the cities. Presently, considering the entirely agricultural labor force of 1,420,000, if we calculate the labor required by crop and by cultivated surface area the surplus labor force exceeds 320,000. However, when we consider the quality of the agricultural labor force we see that it does not fully meet the requirements of agricultural production. The surplus in the agricultural labor force in Shanghai's suburbs is actually a surplus of the old and the weak and of women while there is a shortage of young and middle-aged men. In the idle agricultural season there is a large surplus but there is a great shortage during the busy season. Therefore, as the cities absorb and use the rural surplus labor force of the suburban counties it must first of all take care that it guarantees in quality and in quantity the needs of agricultural production's frontline. Second, from the perspective of the suburban villages, village and small-town industry is absorbing a considerable amount of the surplus labor force in its own area. According to 1979-1982 statistics of the increase in the value of industrial production in the villages and small towns, 40 percent came from increases in productivity and 60 percent came from increasing the labor force. If the value of industrial production in the villages and small towns increases by 10 percent annually over the next 17 years then village and small-town industry will need 530,000 additional people in its labor force. This just equals the increase in the surplus labor force of the neighboring counties over the next 17 years. Therefore it is unnecessary and impractical that a great part of the agricultural labor force leave agriculture and enterprises entirely and flow into the city.

The mutual drainage of the urban and rural populations and the damming of the flow of the rural population settling in the city are actually organically linked. That is, as the industry and population of the center city are dispersed to the suburbs (this is a process in which the suburbs drain the center city's population), it will be necessary to call upon the villages to rely more and more on the city's big industry to help the villages absorb

more of the agricultural labor force. (This is the "drainage by extension outwards" by the center city to the agricultural population.) This will propel the construction and development of the suburbs and strengthen the damming effect controlling the migration of the agricultural population to the cities. Therefore, in researching the problem of population control in large cities we cannot focus attention only on the center city but must see the center city and its suburbs as an organic whole. We must pay full attention to the interaction and harmonious development of change in the migration of populations between the city and the countryside.

12369

CSO: 4005/015

EAST REGION

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON CHINESE PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on the new Mayor, and Vice Mayor of Shanghai, and deputy directors of the Shanghai Municipal NPC Standing Committee has been extracted from Chinese language sources published in Shanghai]

Jiang Zemin--[3068 3419 3046] [Mayor] Male, 58 years old, Han nationality, from Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province, college graduate, high-level engineer, joined the CPC in April, 1946. Comrade Jiang Zemin graduated from the Shanghai Communications College's Electrical Engineering Department in 1947. After the founding of the state, he was appointed to the Shanghai Yi Min Food Products No 1 Factory, became first deputy plant chief at the Shanghai Soap Factory, and section chief of the First Ministry of Machine-building's second design subbureau's electrical equipment specialty section. In 1955 he went to the Stalin Automobile Factory in Moscow to study, and after returning home the following year was appointed as the deputy office chief of the power office of the Changqun No 1 Automobile Manufacturing Plant. Then he became plant chief of the power branch factory; deputy chief of the Shanghai Electrical Equipment Scientific Research Institute of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, chief of the Wuhan Hot Working Machinery Research Institute, general head of the team of specialists dispatched by the First Ministry of Machine-Building to Romania, deputy bureau chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the First Ministry of Machine-Building and then bureau chief, deputy director and secretary of the State Import-Export Management Committee, the first vice minister and then minister of the Ministry of Electronics Industry, and deputy secretary of the Shanghai CPC Municipal committee. He is a committee member of the 12th CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Xie Lijuan--[6200 7787 1227] [Vice Mayor] Female, 49 years old, Han nationality, from Wuxing in Zhejiang Province, college graduate, committee member of the Jiu San Society and Shanghai Municipal committee. Comrade Xie Lijuan graduated from the Medical Treatment Department of the Shanghai No 2 Medical Institute in 1961. She has held positions as resident doctor at the Shanghai Municipal Luwan District Central Hospital; physician-in-charge, deputy hospital head, and deputy district head of the Luwan District. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Wang Jian--[3769 7003] Male, 68 years old, Han nationality, from Pengcai in Shandong Province, college graduate, joined the CPC in August, 1938. After taking part in revolutionary work, comrade Wang Jian held positions as zhongdui commander in the Shandong Democratic United Army, company political instructor of the Shandong column's second detachment, and section chief in the Social Department of the CPC Central Committee's Northeast Bureau. After the founding of the PRC, he held positions as the office head of the Public Security Department of the Northeast People's Government, deputy bureau chief of the Public Security Bureau of the Northeast Executive Committee, deputy chief and bureau chief of the Public Security Department, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau, deputy bureau chief, party group secretary, bureau chief, deputy mayor of Shanghai, member of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee Standing Committee, secretary of the Municipal Committee's Politics and Law committee. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Pei Xianbai--[5952 0341 4101] Male, 68 years old, Han nationality, from Lixian in Hunan Province, senior middle school graduate, joined the CPC in March, 1938. After taking part in revolutionary work, comrade Pei Xianbai was appointed to positions as worker in the 4th Detachment of the New Fourth Army; section chief in the propaganda section of the Political Department; deputy director and director of the political office of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division, and member of the brigade political committee. After establishment of the PRC, he held positions as the office chief of the Shanghai Municipal Finance Committee; deputy secretary, deputy bureau chief and bureau chief of the Shanghai Municipal Service Bureau; party committee secretary of the Municipal Second Commercial Bureau; bureau chief, deputy director and director of the Municipal Finance and Trade Office; deputy mayor of Shanghai, and advisor to the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Shu Wen--[5289 2429] Male, 68 years old, from Qingtian in Zhejiang Province, college graduate, joined the party in January, 1938. After taking part in revolutionary work, comrade Shu Wen held positions as member of the Longquan county CPC committee; general editor of the Wanjiang District party committee organ newspaper; deputy department head of the district party committee propaganda department; deputy chief of the Propaganda and Education Department of the 7th Column of the East China Field Army; assistant general editor of the Dazhong Ribao in Shandong, and general editor of the Bohai Ribao. After the PRC was founded, he held positions as the office chief of the Northeast Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; deputy bureau chief of the Shanghai Municipal Education Bureau; member of the School Work Department of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee; deputy department head of the Education and Health Work Department; alternate committee member of the Municipal Committee; deputy director and director of the Municipal Science Committee; party group secretary and deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Education and Health Office; bureau chief of the Municipal Higher Education Bureau, and advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Education and Health work party committee. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Cao Tianqin--[2580 1131 2953] Male, 64 years old, Han nationality, from Shulu in Hebei Province, college graduate, joined the CPC in May, 1956. Comrade Cao

Tianxin graduated from the Chemistry Department of Yanjing College in Chengdu in 1944. He worked in the Chongqing, Nanjing, and Shanghai Chinese-English Science Cooperation Center and was a science staff member. In 1946 at Cambridge University in England he was a graduate student specializing in biochemistry and received his doctorate. Later he was appointed a research fellow in the Biochemistry Department of Cambridge University. After returning to China in 1952, he was appointed a deputy research fellow in the Shanghai Physiology and Biochemistry Research Institute of Academia Sinica and then research fellow and deputy institute head; member and then director of the Biology Department of Academia Sinica; chief of the Shanghai branch of Academia Sinica. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

Zuo Ying--[1563 5391] Female, 66 years old, Han nationality, from Shanghai, senior middle school graduate, joined the CPC in February, 1938. After taking part in revolutionary work, comrade Zuo Ying was appointed as chief of the Health Care Section of the New Fourth Army's Health Department; physician at the Yanan Central Hospital; member of the 10th Column of the Central China Field Army and deputy chief of the Health Department of the 10th Column of the Shandong Field Army. After the PRC was founded, she held positions as chief of the Health Office of the Military Control Commission of Fuzhou city; bureau chief of the municipal health bureau; deputy department head of the Fujian Provincial Health Department, secretary of its party organization; party committee secretary of the Shanghai No 2 Medical Institute; party organization secretary of the Municipal Health Bureau; member of the Shanghai Municipal NPC, and deputy director of the Education, Science, and Literature Committee. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 2] 6722

CSO: 4005/1390

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SOVIET THEATRICAL DELEGATION--A delegation of Soviet theatrical art workers left Beijing for home on 4 October after completing its visit to Shanghai. During their stay in Shanghai the Soviet guests had warm meetings with Shanghai colleagues. They exchanged views on dramaturgy, opera, and ballet art. The delegation led by Zharov, chief of the Theatrical Art Administration at the USSR Ministry of Culture arrived in Shanghai from Beijing on 30 September. On the same afternoon, the Soviet guests were invited to a reception given by Shanghai City Mayor Jiang Zemin on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of formation of the PRC. They attended a festive soiree and merrily commemorated Chinese National Day together with the people of Shanghai. On 1 October, the Soviet guests took a very interesting excursion to Hui'ai Park which is over 400 years old. Guan Sushuang, well-known Shanxi opera actress and vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, who toured the Soviet Union in 1955, accompanied the Soviet guests during their visit to Shanghai. She met the Soviet guests at the Shanghai airport and saw them off there. [Text] [Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 4 Oct 85 OW]

CSO: 1825/125

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

U.S. PROFESSOR IS ADVISOR--Guangzhou 24 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Guangdong provincial government held a ceremony on 23 September to invite Professor Liu Tun-li, an American of Chinese origin, to be an adviser to the province's higher education. Liu Tun-li is a native of Nanhai, Guangdong. He went to the United States as a student in the 1940's, and acquired a doctorate of history and PhD. He has lectured at many universities in the United States. Since 1981, Liu Tun-li has visited China on seven occasions, and has made valuable suggestions about vocational education and higher education in China. At present, he has also been invited to be an adviser on education and economics in Guangxi and Hubei. [Report: "Chinese American Professor Liu Tun-li Invited by the Guangdong Government To Be an Adviser to the Province's Higher Education"] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1452 GMT 25 Sep 85 HK]

CS0: 4005/053

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUANGXI REGIONAL FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION SET UP

HK070115 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] On 25 and 26 September, the Family Planning Association of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region held its inaugural meeting in Nanning. Regional party and government leaders (He Youjia), (Ying Jiahe), Zhao Mingjian, Wang Rongzhen, and others attended the meeting.)

In their speeches, they pointed out: Practice has shown that if family planning work is neglected, the population will explode; if the work is carried out in a blind and unplanned manner, the relations between cadres and the masses will worsen; and if things are let drift along with family planning work, it will be difficult to control population growth. Party and government leaders at all levels must: Have an overall and long-term point of view; adhere to giving top priority to ideological education; combine the conducting of publicity and education in family planning with scientific management; combine necessary disciplinary measure with economic sanctions; combine family planning work with the implementation of birth control measures and with efforts to help people doing well in family planning to get rich before others; and do a good job in the welfare services for the old and the young.

Members of the association's council participating in the meeting expressed their readiness to take the lead in practicing family planning and to make contributions to the cause of family planning by every possible means in line with their professional work.

CSO: 4005/083

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING HOLDS RALLY TO CRACK DOWN ON PORNOGRAPHY

HK230705 Kunming Yunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the Kunming City Public Security Bureau held a mass rally to strike a severe blow at a number of criminals who smuggled, made, sold and disseminated obscene articles. Of these, 10 were arrested according to the law and 8 were sent to receive reeducation through labor.

In March this year, (Liu Fengming) and (Wang Yunhui), both of whom run individual households in Kunming City which trade in fruit and general merchandise, bought five foreign obscene videotapes and sold them in Kunming at high prices. Since the State Council promulgated the regulations strictly prohibiting pornographic articles, they had not made a clean breast of their crimes. On 27 June, they were tracked down and four pornographic videotapes were seized. (Liu Fengming) and (Wang Yunhui) sold the pornographic videotapes and broke the criminal law and their crimes were proven. They were dealt with in accordance with the law.

On his way to Mangshi from (Jiudao), (Jiang Hongbin), a student of Yunnan Nationality College, bought an obscene picture album and four obscene color photos from a foreign businessman. After returning to his school, he frequently enjoyed them by himself and gradually became degenerate. At the beginning of September this year, he used the obscene picture album to poison and seduce a girl and as a result, had sexual intercourse with her. He also passed the obscene picture album around for perusal to disseminate the poison. (Jiang Hongbin) used the obscene pictures to corrupt the girl, degenerated into a scoundrel, and committed crimes. He was sentenced to receive 2 years of reeducation through labor.

CSO: 4005/083

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--According to statistics compiled by the provincial enrollment office by yesterday morning [4 October], all universities and colleges, both inside and outside Guizhou Province, have admitted some 10,580 students of our province this year. The number of students of our province admitted this year is 9.1 percent more than last year. Of these students admitted, some 2,800 are of minority nationalities. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/083

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC SECRETARY ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK200457 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Xing Changming [6717 7022 2494]: "Successful Conclusion of the Provincial Educational Work Conference"]

[Text] The 4-day-long Provincial Educational Work Conference successfully concluded on 9 September.

On the morning of 9 September, a grand meeting was held by the Provincial Educational Work Conference attended by leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, Provincial CPC, Advisory Commission, Provincial People's Congress, Provincial Government, Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Comrades Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Bai Qingcai, Wu Dacai, Zhang Weiqing, Zhang Bangying, Jia Jun, Hu Xiaoqin, Yuan Bosheng, Feng Sutao, Wei Wenyu, Li Xiuren, Zhu Jingzi, and Ling Daqi all attended the meeting.

The meeting was hosted by Comrade Wang Senhao, and Comrade Li Ligong delivered a speech entitled "To Conscientiously Grasp Well the Revitalization of Education as a Key to Revitalizing Shanxi Province." In the speech, Li Ligong highly appraised this conference and fully affirmed the achievements on the education front in our province in recent years. He also stressed four points: 1) The key to revitalizing Shanxi Province lies in revitalizing education; 2) Education must serve socialist construction; 3) The building of a contingent of teachers who can suit the needs of developing the educational cause should be accelerated; and 4) The implementation of the program for educational structural reform must be grasped well in a down-to-earth manner. Li Ligong required the leading comrades of party and government organizations at all levels, the vast numbers of educators, people from all democratic parties and groups and all mass organizations, all people of insight and the broad masses of the people to contribute their share to the revitalization of the educational cause in our province.

This is a very important conference to carry out the decision of the central authorities regarding the educational structural reform and study and discuss the implementation program for the educational structural reform and the developmental plan for the educational cause in the light of the conditions in our province. Through conscientious and lively discussions, delegates made

many valuable suggestions on the implementation program for our province's educational structural reform, the formulation of our province's regulations regarding the popularization of the 9-year-long compulsory education and the regulations regarding the popularization of the elementary and secondary education, the strengthening of the contingents of teachers, and other issues.

CSO: 4005/065

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN MEETING URGES SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK210450 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] After hearing reports on progress in supporting educational work by various departments, committees, and offices of the municipal CPC Committee and government on 3 September, Li Ruihuan said: The present educational situation is very good. All trades and professions are rendering unparalleled support to education and the results are remarkable. However, this is only a beginning and the development is very uneven. We should further mobilize forces from various quarters of society to support education, develop the excellent situation, and promote education.

At the meeting, the municipal Educational and Public Health Commission, Economic Commission, Construction Commission, Agricultural Commission, and the Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, as well as the Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC Committee, gave reports on the progress and results of various trades and professions achieved in supporting education during the past 2 weeks or more. Li Ruihuan said: They helped educational departments solve many practical problems within such a short period of time. This is beyond our imagination under normal conditions. However, our work still lags far behind the goal of establishing a common practice of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education throughout society and, therefore, we should never be blindly optimistic. He pointed out: In mobilizing social forces to support education, we should, at present, place emphasis on helping schools solve urgent practical problems and never resort to flourishes and formalism. After the work of establishing ties between plants and schools is basically carried out in the municipality, it is necessary to organize specialized bodies to inspect how plants have cooperated with schools and supported education, and study ways to enable all the units cooperating with schools to exert efforts for education. With regard to the units whose ties with schools are loose and whose acts are sluggish, we should supervise them and urge and help them to enhance understanding and catch up. Readjustment should be made when ties are improperly established. With regard to the mining and industrial enterprises which have no ties with schools, we should open up channels for them to support education, and create a situation in which everyone does good and solid work for education.

Li Ruihuan stressed: It is necessary to build up a certain momentum in order to establish a common practice of respecting teachers and attaching importance

to education throughout society. During the period of Teacher's Day, we should give large-scale publicity to the diligent labor and lofty ideological values of the people's teachers and to the good and solid work for education performed by various trades and professions so that we can achieve real results in the Teacher's Day activities and create and continuously develop an upsurge in which the entire society shows concern for education. Supporting education is a long-term task that should be carried out persistently on a long-term basis and never be implemented for a short time, like a blast of hot air. In the course of supporting education, we should pay close attention to workstyle and urge top leaders to show concern for and understand education, enhance their understanding of education through practical work, gradually regularize and systemize the work of supporting education, and promote the work with policies and administrative measures.

After introducing the situation of the report meeting on educational work sponsored by eight provinces and municipalities, Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, suggested that all pertinent departments, when supporting education, should thoroughly study the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Wan Li given at the national educational work conference, enhance their understanding of the role and function of education, regard support to education as their own responsibility and obligation, and strive to accelerate our municipality's education work.

He Guomo, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, also spoke at the meeting. Vice Mayor Yao Jun and responsible persons of pertinent departments attended.

CSO: 4005/065

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED DUE TO STREAMLINING--On the afternoon of 20 September, commanders and fighters of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District gathered at the Hohhot railway station, beating drums and gongs to warmly send off the 270 homebound soldiers, the first group of soldiers who retired gloriously in the course of administrative streamlining and reorganization. At the farewell ceremony, (Zhang Chenghai), deputy commander of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, spoke highly of the contributions made by these retired soldiers in building the army and safeguarding the northern frontier of the motherland. He urged the retired soldiers to happily abide by the arrangements of local People's Governments after they return home, carry forward the glorious traditions of the PLA, and study assiduously and work vigorously at their new work posts. On behalf of all the retired soldiers retired soldier (Qin Dongquan) pledged to live up to the training of the party and the people and the expectations of the leaders of the military district, and to strive to make new contributions to the four modernizations of their hometowns after returning home. Also present at the railway station were leading persons of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, including Zhang Fenglin, (Ta Si) and (Shi Zhigao), and leading persons of departments concerned. Cai Ying, commander, and Liu Yiyuan, political commissar of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, made special phone calls from other areas to extend greetings to the retired soldiers and bid them farewell. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

TAXI DRIVERS AT PARTY CONFERENCE--At noon on 16 September, Chen Xitong, mayor of the municipality, visited a number of taxi drivers serving the national conference of party delegates. All of them belonged to the Shoudu Taxi Company and had parked their cars in front of the Dadu Hotel. Mayor Chen, smiling, told them that the delegates has told him that they had done a good job in their service: He asked driver (Deng Guanghua) whether or not some drivers had preferred to go a longer distance than a shorter one. (Deng Guanghua) answered him by saying that the company had urged every driver to line up for customers, abide by the assignment given by the hotel doormen, and not to differentiate between long and short trips. This was the company's orders and those who violate it will be strictly punished. Then, Mayor Chen stepped toward the car driven by (Liu Jiantian), member of the third taxi team, and opened the door to see how clear the inside of the car was and to inspect the taxi meter. He also inquired about the usage of the meter. After hearing the answer, he nodded with satisfaction and said that efforts should

be made to upgrade the quality of service, to stress professional ethics, and to stress the spirit of serving the people. [Text] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85 SK]

MONGOLIAN PERFORMING GROUP--The Mongolian folk song and dance ensemble, which came to visit and to perform in the region, staged its first performance on the evening of 1 October in Ulan Hot City. Viewing the performance were leading comrades of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Seyinbayaer, Zhao Zhihong, Chen Bingyu, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang, together with some 1,200 people of various nationalities from various circles. The brilliant song and dance programs with a unique national style staged by the Mongolian artists drew loud applause from the audience. Right after the performance, Bu He and some other leaders of the region mounted the stage to shake hands with the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance. Representatives of literary and artistic workers of the region presented flower baskets and (fada) to the Mongolian artists. The 36-member Mongolian folk song and dance ensemble led by (Laowugetabayaer), director of the ensemble, arrived in Hohhot on 29 September. Upon their arrival in Hohhot, the ensemble was welcomed by responsible persons of the Nei Monggol Branch of the Sino-Mongolian Friendship Association and of other departments concerned. The Mongolian guests were warmly received by Bu He, Wu En, and other leaders of the region at the Xincheng Hotel. This ensemble will stage performance on four occasions in Hohhot. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85 SK]

RECTIFICATION CONDUCTED--In line with the higher authorities' guidelines of carrying out party rectification before transferring [the People's Armed Forces Departments] to localities, the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District has decided to comprehensively conduct party rectification among all city, county, and district People's Armed Forces Departments before the end of September and to see to its conclusion by the end of this year. The CPC Committee of the provincial Military District called on various city, county, and district People's Armed Forces Departments to regard the party rectification work as a major event of prime importance and an event which bears on the long-term interests, and carrying out party rectification with high standards and high quality under the current situation in which our staff is insufficient but our task arduous. In this way we can turn over the People's Armed Forces contingent, with a strong sense of party spirit and with vigor, unity, and good workstyle, to local CPC Committees and People's Governments. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/065

NORTHEAST REGION

EDITOR PUNISHED FOR ILLEGALLY PUBLISHING 'MOUNTAIN SPRING'

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Xin Wen [2946 2429]: "Former Editor of 'Xiao Xiao Shuo' Dong Xiangchen Formed a Partnership to Illegally Publish 'Shan Quan' and Has Been Punished"]

[Text] Dong Xiangchen [5576 0686 2525], deputy chairman of the ShuangyaShan City literary association, editor of the magazine "Xiao Xiao Shuo" ["Novello"], and communist party member, formed a partnership with others to illegally publish various works, seeking to acquire private gain for the collective and individuals. Recently, the ShuangyaShan City committee decided: to give Dong Xiangchen a severe warning and disciplinary action within the party, to demote him administratively from deputy office level to section head level, to remove him from the position of editor of the "Xiao Xiao Shuo" magazine, and to recover the illegal income of 1,500 yuan and submit it to the finance office.

In July of 1984, the ShuangyaShan City Literary Association petitioned to have its literary periodical "Shan Quan", which is its principal output, renamed as "Xiao Xiao Shuo". It received approval from the propaganda department of the provincial committee, and the general publishing house handled the renaming registration procedures. According to regulations, "Shan Quan" magazine was to be published through the 24th edition in the fourth quarter of 1984, at which point the publication name was to be discarded. "Xiao Xiao Shuo" was to be formally published beginning in January 1985. In October 1984, Dong Xiangchen, along with Li Jie [2621 2638] of the Long Jiang Motion Picture Production Factory, Sun Chuansong [1327 0278 2646] of the provincial Divisional Consultative Conference, and Liu Sen [0491 2773] of the provincial Exhibition Center, made a written agreement: only these three persons would participate in the editorial work on the 25th and 26th editions of "Shan Quan", and they would be responsible for soliciting contributions, editing, and distributing, and the magazine board would make final judgements. For each edition management expenses of 2,500 yuan would be turned over to the magazine office, and it was agreed to individually give Dong 500 yuan for managing. In February of 1985 in Harbin they illegally published the 25th

edition of "Shan Quan" (which contained only breathtaking, short spy stories), and obtained approximately 7,200 yuan in profits. On February 24th, after Dong Xiangchen had received from Li Jie the 1,500 yuan which Li had collected, he kept 500 yuan for himself and put the other 1,000 yuan into a private bank account.

Recently, the Propaganda Department of the provincial committee issued an announcement concerning this illegal publishing incident. The announcement pointed out that Dong's error had already been severely dealt with, but that those directly responsible for this illegal publishing activity, Li Jie, Sun Chuansong, and Liu Sen had still not as of today been disciplined. It was calling this to the attention of the responsible comrades in the units where these three persons worked.

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CSO: 4005/1430

NORTHEAST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Jingqiu [0181 2529 4428]: "Ideological Education Cannot Be Relaxed After Party Rectification"]

[Text] Beginning with an emphasis on ideological and political work, the Harbin City Qiu Lin Company party committee has consolidated the results of party rectification. The ideological and political quality of the broad masses of party members has been further raised.

The Harbin City Qiu Lin Company was a test unit for the 1980 party rectification. At the conclusion of the party rectification, the company's party committee discovered: some leadership cadres and party members believed that party rectification would become a pressing matter for a time, and then one would be able to relax, which resulted in the phenomenon of arriving late and withdrawing early. Some feared difficulties in consolidating party rectification, saying that merely doing official business in accordance with official principles and without any favors being exchanged would make it very hard to do any business. In the face of this kind of ideological situation, the company's party committee launched a variety of educational activities. In recent years, they undertook education on party style, party discipline, and the "four have's", initiating the "four investigations, four observations: activity. Investigate ideals, and observe if faith in communism is firm or not; investigate ideology, and observe if there is a conscientious correction of, and resistance to, every kind of incorrect style; investigate discipline, and observe if there is conscientious adherence to party discipline, the laws of the land, and all kinds of rules and regulations; investigate work style, and observe if the role of vanguard model is being played in accordance with party member standards.

The company's party committee also stressed positive and negative examples, undertaking education among the party members to establish the correct style and eradicate the unhealthy trends. The general merchandise section had sold products of the Zhejiang Lishui Leather Goods Factory, and the factory sent 1,000 jin of tangerines to the general merchandise section leadership in return. The general merchandise section leadership wanted to send them back but were afraid they would spoil, so they asked for instruction, sold them to

their employees at the market price, and sent the money back to the Leather Goods factory. Several drivers in the vehicle brigade of the company's candy factory had opinions on subsidies, and turned in their vehicle keys so as to put pressure on the leadership. Although two party member drivers of this brigade didn't turn in their keys, neither did they do any mass ideological work or report conditions to the organization. The party committee seized upon this example and called a general meeting of party members where it with great fanfare praised the former action and severely criticized the latter, enabling every party member to acquire some education on how to expand the function of vanguard model.

By means of various kinds of educational activities, the ideological and political consciousness of the broad masses of party members of this company was further raised; and in particular the party members and cadres achieved the "absence of five activities": they did not use the authority in their hands to operate the enterprise by themselves; they did not seize the opportunity of the reform to inflate prices at will and damage the interests of the state and the consumers; in the economic activities they did not smuggle or take bribes or evade taxes; they did not squander or waste the capital of the state and collective nor violate financial and economic discipline; they did not use the powers of their office to enter the ranks of heroes.

6722

CSO: 4005/1430

NORTHEAST REGION

COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHER BEATEN BY HOOLIGANS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Duan Wenbin [3008 2429 2430], Xu Hua [1776 5478], and Wang Yaguang [3769 0068 0342]: "Teacher Wang Minjie Curbs Hooliganism and Is Savagely Beaten; Hoodlums Li Hongzhu and Li Chengzhi Are Still at Large"]

[Text] In the evening of July 25th, reporters at the Long Jiang county reception center received a visit from teacher Wang Minjie [3769 2404 2638] of the county's No 6 middle school, who is currently staying in the hospital. There they learned that he had been viciously beaten and injured by hoodlums. No one had yet tracked down the assailants and they were still at large.

On the afternoon of June 23rd, teacher Wang Minjie took his students to the school-operated farm to transplant castor-oil plant seedlings. When female students went to the reservoir, which was 30 or 40 meters from the castor-oil plant area, to get water, they saw a young person Li Hongzhu [2621 3163 2691], stark-naked, swimming in the reservoir along with another youth Li Chengzhi [2621 2052 1807]. They stood up unexpectedly in the water and then went over to the shore. The female students were very frightened and turned around and ran away. After teacher Wang Minjie heard of this, he immediately went to stop that indecent behavior. Not only did the two youths not listen, but they instead savagely attacked him. Taking advantage of teacher Wang's not defending himself, Li Hongzhu moved around to Wang's back where he picked up a stone and ferociously hit him in the head. Teacher Wang immediately fell down unconscious. Sparing no effort, he was rushed to the county hospital by teachers and students and diagnosed by the hospital physicians as having suffered a concussion with second degree contusions. Now although he has been in the hospital for more than 1 month and spent more than 500 yuan on treatment, he has still not recovered fully. As of today, the assailants still have not repaid the expenses for the hospital and medicine, nor have they received any punishment.

When they made inquiries of the appropriate comrades in the education office about the handling of this case, reporters learned that on the evening of the

incident responsible persons in the school immediately went to the No 3 police substation to report the case. The answer they got was that this matter constitutes an assault crime which is not within our jurisdiction; you should report this directly to the court. The following day, with the education office taking the lead, they went to the court where the comrade responsible for receiving them said that if you let us handle this, it may drag out for some time, since a complaint can only be registered after the person has recovered. You really ought to go to the public security bureau. There at the public security bureau a deputy chief of the public department said that we cannot directly handle this; you should go to the local police substation. Again they went to the police where the solution was still to have them go to the court. According to our information, the education office took this matter to the county committee where they made a detailed report. But it was still not handled in a timely manner.

It is reported that for the past year the phenomena of beating teachers and disruption of the schools have repeatedly occurred.

--At noon on May 19, 1984, female teacher Kang Peihua [1660 1173 5478] of the Xi Bai Tu Brigade school met three hoodlums on the road on her way to class. They tried to take liberties with her and when she resisted, they attacked her with knives. They cut the shape of a square on her forehead and beat and kicked her for a long time.

--In December of 1984, female teacher Zou Hongmei [6760 3163 2734] of No 4 primary school criticized a student for arriving late at class and was consequently beaten by the family head. Her injuries lasted for more than a month, during which time she could not go to class.

--On the afternoon of April 30, 1985, a youth Xu Hongtu [1776 1173 0956] barged into the third-level student class room of the No 6 middle school, where a test was taking place, and caused a disturbance for no reason whatsoever. Female teacher Li Shumei [2621 3219 0956] went forward to tell him to stop. he hit her in the head with a wooden stool and immediately drew blood. For a long time she could not manage her life and even today cannot go to class.

Appropriate comrades at the county education bureau report that although the above-described cases were all reported to the appropriate departments in a timely manner, not one of the hoodlums has of today received his proper punishment. In their visits the reporters held discussions with some of the teachers, all of whom unanimously called upon the concerned departments to take immediate measures to punish severely the assailants, to uphold the personal safety of the masses of teachers, and to embody in concrete actions the motto of "respecting teachers and valuing education."

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CSO: 4005/1430

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HOLDS FORUM ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

HK201527 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Report: "Regional Forum on Organizational Work Stresses the Need To Strengthen Basic Construction and To Lift Organizational Work Onto a New Plane"]

[Text] A 6-day-long forum on the region's organizational work called by the Organization Department under the regional CPC committee ended on 29 August. Secretary Li Xuezhi and Deputy Secretary Hao Tingzao of the regional CPC committee took the floor at the meeting.

The meeting focused its attention on cadre work, discussing how to make the focal point of the work stand out and to strengthen basic construction so as to lift the region's organizational work onto a new plane. This will speed up the "four modernizations" of the ranks of cadres and help make leading bodies at all levels "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent" so that the party's organizational work will be further geared to the needs of the "four modernizations." The meeting conveyed the spirit of the forum called by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on the work of building the third echelon throughout the country, the spirit of the forum on the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and the spirit of the forum on strengthening secondary and vocational education among cadres. It also conscientiously studied relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee. At the beginning of the meeting, Xue Weitang, head of the Organization Department under the regional CPC committee, delivered a work report entitled "Make the Focal Point of Organizational Work Stand Out and Strengthen Basic Construction so as To Lift the Region's Organizational Work Onto a New Plane." The Finance Department and People's Bank of the region, the Yinchuan City CPC Committee Organization Department, the Ningxia Institute of Political Science and Law, and the Qingtongxia City Cadre School briefed the meeting on their experiences in training cadres. The meeting also studied experiences gained by some provinces (cities) in building the third echelon and discussed four documents on cadre work issued by the regional CPC Committee Organization Department. In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: In line with the demands on organizational work by the party Central Committee and the regional CPC committee, the region has made a new step forward in applying the principles of the "four modernizations" to the ranks of cadres, in the readjustment of leading bodies at all levels, in the building of the third echelon, in the

implementation of the policy on intellectuals, and in strengthening the training of cadres. However, as far as organizational work is concerned, the new concept of using people in the new period has yet to be completely built up, the basic work is still rather weak, work style is not solid enough, organizational work has not entirely been put on the right course of orienting to economic construction, and the general mood of respecting knowledge and talented people has not yet been formed in the whole society. All these problems call for our efforts to study and solve them conscientiously.

Comrade Li Xuezhi discussed the following five points:

1. We must further strengthen the concept of party spirit in the course of carrying out reforms. While promoting the development of the commodity economy, all party members should be on the alert and guard against any possible intrusion of the principles governing commodity exchange into our political sphere and life. Comrades of party committees and organization departments at various levels should first take the initiative in strengthening party spirit and play an exemplary role in fostering lofty ideals and a strong sense of discipline.

2. We must respect knowledge and talented people and train more professional people. Further efforts must be made to implement policies toward intellectuals. We must make a breakthrough in this area and basically solve by the end of 1985 the problem of difficulties in intellectuals' admission into the party. We must strengthen and improve the work of training cadres. This is the major way to cultivate more talented people. In training cadres, the region should lay stress on strengthening secondary and vocational education among cadres in a planned way and fulfill the task of sending all cadres who are under 45 years of age and under the level of elementary education to secondary or vocational schools for in-service training before 1990.

[HK201529] 3. Continued efforts should be made to restructure and simplify administration and to raise work efficiency. We must foster the idea that the authorized size of a government body is like an established rule; once it is fixed, we should strictly observe it. From now on, it is not allowed to add any organizations and expand the authorized size of government bodies and it is not allowed to promote any cadres who are not qualified to the "four modernizations" related to the ranks of cadres. In the course of wage reform, organizations which have superfluous personnel should "subside the swelling" themselves. The establishment of any new organizations and the augment of personnel should be approved by the regional committee for authorizing the size of government bodies. The increase of personnel should be determined after repeated deliberations and consultations. No other organ is allowed to make the decision.

4. We must strengthen construction of party organizations at the grassroots level and give full play to the role of party branches as fighting bastions. Party organizations at the grassroots level should be duly readjusted and improved in line with changes in the mode of production and the layout of new conditions and features in the building of party organizations at the grassroots level, strengthen investigation and study, and constantly sum up new

experiences. We must call on party members in the rural areas not only to get rich through labor for themselves, but also to help other people to do so. We must strengthen party organization at the grassroots level in the rural areas by admitting large numbers of peasants engaged in specialized jobs and educated young peasants into the party, change the structure of the ranks of party members and cadres in the rural areas, and raise the political and cultural levels of party members in the countryside. Party organizations of enterprises and party branches of workshops should improve their organizational work in line with their own characteristics.

5. Organization departments themselves should also make great efforts to improve their work so as to further gear organizational work to economic construction. Comrades working in organization and personnel departments should conscientiously work as good advisers to party committees at various levels in deciding on main matters.

In his speech, Comrade Hao Tingzao dwelt upon five questions, some of which were strengthening construction of the ranks of cadres, raising the quality of cadres, implementing policies in various aspects, and strengthening party work among intellectuals. He pointed out: We must train our cadres first to the level of secondary and vocational education and then to the level of higher education. We must establish a system of meting out punishments or rewards as the case demands in studying activities of cadres so as to enhance their enthusiasm. In-service training among cadres must be encouraged, as it is impossible to send too many of them to regular schools. Those who are active in in-service training should be commended and given material rewards and those who meet the requirements of the "four modernizations" set for our ranks of cadres can be promoted to leading bodies or to the third echelon. Handsome rewards should be granted to those who have scored certain successes through self-study. The regional CPC committee is now laying down rules for granting allowances to professional and technical personnel and is making efforts to do 10 good turns for teachers on the eve of Teachers' Day. This shows the profound concern of the regional CPC committee for intellectuals.

Referring to the question of leading organs, Comrade Hao Tingzao stressed: We must conscientiously carry out the spirit of the instruction given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that leadership means dedicated service, and must strengthen leading organs at various levels. Ningxia, a Hui Autonomous Region on the frontier, is small both in size and in population. In many fields, we carry out work down to the grassroots levels and exercise face-to-face leadership. Under such circumstances, our leadership organs at various levels should make themselves more competent and efficient in line with their own characteristics and actual conditions.

Comrade Hao Tingzao concluded: Party organizations at various levels should apply democracy under centralized guidance in work, improve party work style, strengthen the building of party organizations in the spirit of reform, enhance party spirit of party members, and raise the level of leadership so that party organizations will actually become fighting bastions in leading the four modernizations.

Present at the forum were heads of organization and united front work departments of the two prefectures of Yinnan and Guyuan and the two cities of Yinchuan and Shizuishan, heads of organization departments of counties (districts) and of some universities and colleges and large and medium-size key enterprises, and heads of cadre (personnel) sections of departments directly under the regional CPC committee.

CSO: 4005/083

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK MEETING

HK021303 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] From 19 to 21 September the party rectification guidance group under the provincial CPC committee held a meeting in Xining on party rectification work in some counties and districts. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the CPC committees from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities, from some counties and districts, and from the relevant provincial departments.

At the meeting the participants reviewed the situation of party rectification in the preceding stage; summed up experiences in promoting the in-depth development of party rectification work by implementing the spirit of the report meeting of six provinces and autonomous regions and the spirit of Comrade Hu Qili's speech; examined the existing problems; and put forth many valuable suggestions for party rectification work in the next stage.

On the morning of 21 September, Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

In his speech Comrade Liu Feng demanded that all units carrying out party rectification further understand the guiding thought on party rectification and correctly handle the relationship between party rectification and reform.

He said that as the second stage of party rectification involves many aspects and people and is more complicated, party committees at all levels must make overall arrangements, strengthen their leadership, take up responsibility level by level, establish the responsibility system, and exercise authority level by level to prevent party rectification being carried out in a perfunctory way.

CSO: 4005/083

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR/CHEMICAL TRAINING -- Members of the "Jinan First Regiment" Seventh Company in the Beijing Military Region are "descendants" of the "Ten Heroes of Mashi Shan" who fought against the Japanese in 1942. During the past seven years, they have been awarded Collective Third Class Merit Citations seven times. In order to adapt to the needs of modern warfare, they hold tactical exercises under nuclear and chemical conditions, the soldiers displaying the heroic revolutionary spirit of their predecessors. Wearing protective clothing and gas masks, their standards are high, demands severe and they meet difficulties head-on. When some soldiers collapsed from dizziness, upon reviving they said nothing and immediately plunged into "combat." [Photo captions: center top] Carrying out a fierce attack against chemical weapon-equipped "enemy" fighter planes. [right bottom] Under nuclear battle conditions, combat units make use of clever camouflage to provide close concealment. [By Zhang Xingwen [1728 5281 2429] and Duan Jianzhe [3008 0313 0772]] [Excerpts]. [JIEFANGJUN HUABAO(PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 pp 16-17]

SHIJIAZHUANG COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING -- [Photo captions accompanying article on a Shijiazhuang Army School communication training dadui] [top] Acting both as soldier and commander improves the students' organizational command ability. [center left] Countering "enemy" electronic jamming, quickly establishing contact with headquarters. [center right] Quickly repairing a malfunction in a field telephone, insuring good contact. [bottom left] Accurately determining position under complex terrain conditions. [bottom right] Overcoming difficulties, crossing water to lay a line. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO(PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 40]

PORTABLE FIELD OPERATIONS TABLE -- A certain unit in the Lanzhou MR has made a revolutionary new portable field operations table which folds up conveniently, is small in size and which is equipped inside with an umbrella, lamp, 3-way light, wall lamp and candles. Following actual testing, it proved to be very suited to combat field situations and will provide organizational staff members with excellent work conditions. [Photo caption] Three people can work at the table simultaneously after it is opened up. [By Yang Jinsuo [7122 6855 6956]] [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO(PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 43]

MILITIA NEWS -- The Puyang Military Subdistrict in Henan mobilized more than 136,000 militiamen to support oilfield construction in the central plains. In order to speed up the contributions of oilfield development, the Wuhan Military Region publicized their experiences. [By Zhao Liuzhong [6392 3966 1813] and Li Jixiang [2621 0679 4382]] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 8, 9 Aug 85 p 19] Recently the Lingling area in Hunan experienced repeated downpours which caused flooding in many villages and towns. More than 100 cadres were mobilized by the Lingling Military Subdistrict to direct 250,000 militiamen in taking the lead to conduct rescue operations. [By Bo Qing [2672 1987] and You Zhong [0645 1813]] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 8, 9 Aug 85 p 19] When the Tong Shan forest in Hubei's Qichun Xian was struck by a forest fire, 330-odd local militiamen actively took part in putting out the blaze. After 30 hours of struggle, the fire was extinguished, saving 3000 mu of trees. [By Mei Shuhai [2734 2579 3189]] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 8, 9 Aug 85 p 19]

YAN DEMING DIES -- Former commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, Yan Deming [7346 1795 2494] died on 4 August at age 68. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 1]

HARBIN FACTORY -- The Harbin No 2 Tool Factory places great value on militia training work. On the evening before Army Day, this factory had groups of cadres at the regiment, division and company levels carry out an evaluation of military tactics with live ammunition, the overall results being excellent. The photo shows comrades of the People's Armed Forces units directing armed cadres in military exercises. [Photo not reproduced.] [Text of photo caption] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 85 p 1]

SHENYANG NO 53 FACTORY -- On 30 July, the Shenyang No 53 Factory held a large-scale militia review to celebrate Army Day. Soldiers and cadres carried out demonstrations of formations, battlefield rescue, unarmed capture and antiaircraft artillery firing against moving targets. The photo shows the AAA militia engaged in firing at stationary and moving targets. [Photo not reproduced] [Text of photo caption] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1]

SHIP NO 503 -- [Photo caption] Having concern for the daily lives of sailors is a strength of the cadres of Ship No 503. The photo shows cadres helping out in the mess during the holidays. [Text] [Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 85 p 3]